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Inflation Threat Seen; Russia: Holiday on Jan. 1; Bus Lines Considered

The World's Day—December 28, 1942

Washington: Professor Sounds Inflation Warning

Alvin H. Hansen, Harvard University economics professor, in an exclusive interview, warns of the potentially dangerous inflationary factors in America's war economy. [Financial Page.]

Rumors that Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain again had crossed the Atlantic brought the comment from Presidential Secretary Stephen Early: "I don't know that he is and I don't know that he isn't, and if I did know I wouldn't tell you."

A spokesman for the National Association of Retail Grocers and the Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, Representative Fulmer (D) of South Carolina condemned the Food Administration's announcement, more than a month in advance, of its plans to ration more than 200 kinds of commercially processed foods.

Matthew Woll, chairman of the American Federation of Labor's new nine-man committee on postwar planning, has initiated a broad inquiry into labor's part in world reconstruction. [Page 8.]

Subpoenas have been issued for two Government officials to testify Jan. 2 on complaints that two members of the National Labor Relations Board were disqualified by prejudice to rule in the Kaiser shipyards dispute.

Owners of radio sets soon will be required to turn in their old tubes when they buy new ones, the War Production Board said.

In Europe: Russians to Celebrate Victories

Russians will celebrate New Year's Day as a holiday, cheered by Russian victories on four offensive fronts. They have been ordered to work on Sunday, Jan. 3, however, in order to maintain war production.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill received a Christmas present from the United States Army. It was a terrestial globe weighing 800 pounds, measuring 50 inches in diameter, and was flown from Washington. President Roosevelt received a similar gift from the Army.

The Spanish Navy has been mobilized by order of Gen. Francisco Franco, according to a report from the German-controlled Paris Radio. There has been no confirmation from any other source.

Police units in Holland are to be merged into a single force under centralized German control. The decree is "believed to foreshadow an intensified reign of terror against anti-Nazi elements," according to the Netherlands news agency, Aneta.

A third earthquake in Turkey has destroyed 3,000 houses in the Mughla district, 100 miles southeast of Smyrna, according to a report from London quoting the German Radio.

Albanian guerrillas were reported by the Moscow Radio to control the town of Martanesh, 40 miles east of Tirano, after routing the Italian garrison. The Moscow broadcast said mutinies were breaking out among the Italian units.

Banks in Italy have been subjected to large-scale withdrawals of deposits. Increasingly frequent Allied air raids and fear of invasion from North Africa are said to be causing this wave of hoarding.

New England: Bus Lines to Shipyards Considered

Proposed bus lines between Roxbury-Dorchester district and Fore River-Hingham shipyards placed before Public Utilities Commission. [Page 2.]

Speedier handling of wage disputes in New England provided by plan to set up a "little War Labor Board" in Boston. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts Judicial Council urges changes in State Libel Law to protect newspapers. [Page 2.]

National: Inland-Built Sub Heads for Ocean

The U. S. Submarine Peto, built and put through diving tests at Manitowoc, on Lake Michigan, is heading for New Orleans via the Mississippi as the first American submarine completely built inland.

Radio, after the war, will perform such chores as sewing, de-activating vegetables, hardening metals, and gluing things together, says David Sarnoff, Radio Corporation of America President, in a year-end review. [Sports Page.]

Action to save the surviving Jews of Hitlerized Europe urged at Albany by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress. He said he spoke not only for Jews, but for Poles, Czechs, and Greeks.

In New York, 50 Americans of German descent, denounced the "Hitler policy of cold-blooded extermination of the Jews," and issued an appeal for radiocast to the German people "to overthrow a regime which is the infamy of German history."

Americas: 'Foreign' Rifles Found in Argentina

Argentine national gendarmes reported discovering rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition belonging to "foreign agents" who had fled from Uruguay during the recent hunt for Nazi spies.

Jamaica: Governor of Island Called to London

Sir Arthur Richards, the Governor of Jamaica, has been called to London to confer on the economic and constitutional position of the Island.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 6.

Food Rationing Tied to Wise Buying; U.S. Cautious as Giraud Takes Helm

Capital feels selection of General does not fully remove danger; events awaited.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—The unanimous selection by the French Imperial Council in Africa of Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud to succeed Admiral Jean Darlan removed most, but not quite all, of a burden of heavy anxiety which descended on American diplomatic and military quarters here with the assassination of Admiral Darlan.

As one official concerned with the African situation expressed it this morning: "We felt a lot better the moment we heard that Giraud had been selected, particularly because it was unanimous, but we still have our fingers crossed."

Official Washington definitely did not share the initial reaction of London and of de Gaullist groups to the removal of Admiral Darlan from the African scene. The concern here was that the individual French African leaders who had ceased firing on American troops only in obedience to Admiral Darlan might revert to a Vichyite policy with the removal of the Admiral.

Possible Axis Scheme

This concern was complicated by the possibility that the assassination of the Admiral was part of an Axis scheme. It might have been a prearranged signal for an outbreak behind the United Nations lines in Africa and for a simultaneous German move into Spain.

The prompt agreement of the French leaders in Africa on General Giraud, without opposition or dissent, would appear to remove any serous danger of the reversion of individual French leaders to the enemy's camp, and hence removes much of the concern about the security of the rear areas behind the Anglo-American armies converging on Tunisia.

Also, four days have now passed since the Darlan assassination without any trouble in Africa or any German move across the borders of Spain. Time is the essence of such plots as might have been involved in the assassination. It is scarcely likely that the Axis would wait four days if they had intended a major counter to the African offensive.

Gain for Hitler

One cannot yet be entirely sure that the assassination was not a prearranged signal of some sort. But it began to look this morning as though all the Axis would get out of it might be a brief delay in the opening of the Anglo-American drive for Tunisia. Perhaps that is important to the Germans.

Certainly United Nations commanders would have hesitated about committing more of their forces to battle at the front while grave uncertainty existed as to the security of their rear areas. Hitler may have gained several days by ordering the assassination of Admiral Darlan.

On the other hand it may have

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

London hopes for pact between Giraud and de Gaulle: Page 7.

Associated Press

Hot Food for Fighters in New Guinea

Just returned from 11 days on the Soputa fighting front, American soldiers gather around kettles for "chow," their first in days except what could be sneaked through to them. They had been helping to pound the Japanese lines near Buna. American rationing is responsible for food getting to Uncle Sam's men overseas.

Japanese Lines Broken By Allies Near Buna

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH ALLIED FORCES IN NEW GUINEA, Dec. 28—The battle for Buna Mission, center of the Japanese line, has been cracked, and Allied troops have made an extensive advance down the length of the Buna airfield which is one of the main enemy defensive positions.

The days of the Japanese hold on this sector seem now to be strictly numbered.

The last six days of fighting culminating in today's attack have paid the dividends for the previous four weeks when American troops repeatedly attacked the Japanese flanks.

The center of the Japanese positions defending the Buna Mission were described to me today as a soldiers' dream by the American General commanding the American forces.

The Japanese had their left flank protected by the sea and their right by creeks and swamps around Buna village. His front was covered for almost the whole length some six to seven miles by marshy grasslands.

There were only three channels of attack, one along the track by the seashore through a thick jungle which was blocked by strong bunker defenses where the road debauched into the more open plantation country.

Four Long Weeks

A second defense line followed the track approaching the center of the Jap positions where it crossed Semimi creek by a three-span bridge and where there were formidable emplacements south and north of the creek.

The third line of defense followed the track toward Buna village, which passed through swampy country and the many-mouthed Gena River.

As the Japanese were placed any advance down these three tracks was opposed by a fierce concentration of automatic weapon fire.

For four weeks American troops had faced this formidable opposition.

The rising tide of success began last Friday when tanks appeared for the first time in this campaign. These, supported by veterans of the Australian and American infantry, blasted their way into a cocoanut plantation south of the Cape Endaiadere and rolled up the Japanese left flank by Monday night.

After fierce fighting the enemy had been cleared from the whole of the area on the right bank of Semimi Creek where the center track spanned the creek to its mouth.

Tanks Did Fine Job

The tanks had done a remarkable job in this difficult country which produced patches of thick forest and areas of kunai grass standing over 10 feet high as well as the more open cocoanut plantation.

At times the infantry had to hack a patch through the forest to enable the tanks to pass.

In the kunai grass there were concealed bomb craters filled with water. Into one of these a tank fell and was totally submerged. The Japanese set fire to the grass to try and burn the tanks out.

One Commander told me that he felt things getting very warm and wirelessed to his supporting tank about it. The reply came back: "I'm not surprised at your feeling hot. There are five Japs now under you lighting fires. If you'll go forward a little I will deal with them for you."

Those Japanese were cleaned up by the tank's gun.

Crossed the Creek

Clearing this area to the mouth of the Semimi Creek put American and Australian troops in position to threaten main Japanese defenses along the north side of the airfield providing that the creek could be forded.

On Tuesday night Australian infantry got across where the creek bulging northward made a pocket on the enemy side, and after wading 300 yards through mud up to their waists the Aussies were

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

New Soviet Trap Closing At Stalingrad

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Soviet dispatches indicate that only 45 miles separate the two wings of a great Russian drive striking out from both sides of Stalingrad.

Converging forces appear to be in the neighborhood of Tsimlyansk on the Lower Don, midway between Rostov and Stalingrad. According to Soviet estimates, something in the neighborhood of 500,000 Axis troops will be trapped and threatened with extermination in the Stalingrad salient, if a juncture can be made.

There is no doubt that the Germans, caught by surprise and left behind in the many-pronged Russian winter offensive, are threatened with a major disaster. Yet the utmost caution should be exercised in appraising the situation. It is one thing to surround 500,000 well-armed and desperate men and another to keep them surrounded. Moreover, the extraordinary speed of the Russian progress through the winter snows suggests that Soviet spearheads may be traveling light, so to speak, and intent primarily on cutting the complicated German communications links.

In other words, what appears to be taking place in Southern Russia is guerrilla warfare on a huge scale. Except within the Stalingrad bulge itself the Soviet offensive operations do not appear to have resulted in a major frontal clash.

In the Middle Don, where the Russians are pressing westward into the Ukraine and southward toward Rostov, the important railway center of Tatsinskaya has been recaptured and great stores of war materials and supplies seized.

The last week of 1942 finds the United Nations holding firmly to the offensive everywhere on the global front—on land, on sea, and in the air.

Marshal Rommel's retreating Afrika Korps is reported to be approaching Misurata, the last strong natural defensive position east of Tripoli. If the Germans do not stop

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Point system involves choice of two prices to housewives buying for family needs.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—When the American housewife goes to her grocers to get a stock of canned goods after rationing is begun she will have to think about two prices, the cash price and the point price.

Whether she can afford the cash price will depend on her pocketbook; whether she can afford the point price depends on how many stamps she has left in her rationing book.

Point rationing may seem complicated to housewives at first, the OPA agrees, but once they get into the swing of it, they predict it will be less harrassing than the present sight of dwindling stocks.

Point rationing differs from the present system of straight coupon rationing in that commodities will be rationed as groups of related or similar items instead of as individual items. It will not replace the present straight coupon system for sugar, coffee and gasoline. These will continue to be sold as individual items for these reasons: They are all things almost everyone uses, there is enough of them to give everyone a share large enough to be useful, and there is no widely used substitute for them which could be exhausted by a rush of buying, thus working a hardship on those who commonly use that substitute.

But this would not be true of canned goods.

Like Run on the Bank

Suppose a shortage of canned soup were expected. If soups were rationed by the present straight coupon system, they would be allotted to many people who don't eat them, while those who do eat them regularly would find their allotment far too small. This could easily cause a buying rush on some food which would do as a substitute, thus causing a shortage in this food and making it impossible for its regular consumers to obtain it.

Under point rationing all the various canned foods would be grouped and division of the total supply of all of them would give everyone a share large enough to be of use. Each canned food in the group would be given a certain number of points, depending on its plenitude or scarcity, plentiful kinds receiving low-point rating, scarce varieties high-point. Thus the hypothetically scarce soup might be given a point-value of 11, while plentiful corn received a point-value of one, and peas, neither plentiful nor scarce, might receive a point-value of four.

Should a purchaser want a can of corn, a coupon to the value of one would be surrendered. If a can of peas were ordered, a four-point coupon would be given up. To secure a pound of scarce soup, 11 points would be taken from war ration book No. two.

Up to the Purchaser

It's up to each individual purchaser to decide how to spend the "points" in the book. He may buy high-point commodities and receive less for his ration or low-point items and receive more.

Obviously, purchasers of ra-

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

Plea against hoarding is voiced, with pledges of equitable sharing of American supplies.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Announcement of forthcoming rationing of canned foods combined with an appeal against hoarding, delivered to the nation last night by three official spokesmen, marks a new move by the Government to take the public more fully into its confidence on the rationing problem.

Past failure of the Office of Price Administration to get its message over to the public in a way to win its co-operation was a major cause of the recent resignation of OPA Administrator Leon Henderson.

The much-advertised radio announcement of the rationing of more than 200 canned, bottled, dried or frozen fruits, vegetables, soups and juices under a new point system, accompanied by a warning that Mr. Henderson's resignation does not mean a relaxation of rationing, was accepted here as indication that henceforth a much closer relationship will be established between rationing officials and the general public.

Depend's on Public's Aid

Even as the Administration adopted this new tack, its wisdom was sharply questioned by Donald E. Montgomery, retiring consumers' counsel to the Department of Agriculture, who charged that announcement of food rationing plans in advance is a signal for general hoarding.

"To avoid tipping off trade speculators, pantry hoarders, and pocketbook patriots no rationing plan should be announced in advance," Mr. Montgomery held.

Whether the Administration is correct in believing that an informed American public will accept and co-operate in rationing will be seen in the reaction to the announcement that canned goods will be rationed sometime in February.

The Government laid its cards on the table last night when Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and OWI chief Elmer Davis made the announcement of the canned goods rationing program over the radio, and retiring OPA Administrator Henderson added in a public statement his explanation of the new point rationing system, already in use in England.

Nation's Needs Told

Forthcoming rationing of canned foods was used by Secretary Wickard as a peg on which to discuss the future food outlook for the United States.

"I think I might as well tell you," he declared, "that everyone will not get as much of every kind of food as he or she wants. There may not be as much pleasure in eating, but, just the same, there will be enough for an adequate and healthy diet."

In a public statement supplementing his speech, Mr. Wickard gave the reasons behind rationing of canned goods. "On the average," he said, "thirty-three pounds of canned, frozen, or dried fruits and vegetables are expected to be available for each person in 1943, as compared with an average of about 46 pounds a year during the period 1937-41. Increased require-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

U. S. Prisoners of War in Europe Get 5,931 Food Boxes in November

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—A total of 5,931 food parcels were dispatched during November to United States servicemen who are prisoners of war or civilian internees of Germany and Italy in European camps, the Office of War Information announced today.

Prisoners receive one package a week, the OWI said, and internees one every two weeks.

In addition to the standard Red Cross parcels, which are carefully prepared by nutrition experts to counteract any vitamin deficiencies in the regular diet, the OWI said a prisoner may also receive one supplementary parcel every 60 days from his family or a friend as soon as they have notified the Provost Marshal General's office of his whereabouts.

The American Red Cross parcels contain evaporated milk, biscuit, cheese, cocoa, sardines, pork, beef, chocolate bars, sugar, coffee, powdered orange concentrate, prunes, cigarettes and smoking tobacco.

The OWI added that large numbers of these packages have been shipped through the neutral port of Lisbon, thence to Marseilles, or Genoa, and finally to Geneva. The International Committee then arranges for their transport to the camps, where they are handed out by a "man of confidence," selected by the prisoners themselves.

In addition, the OWI said, much larger quantities of parcels than those sent to the Far East last June on the exchange ship, Gripsholm, have been loaded on that vessel again, in anticipation of a second sailing, and now await clearance by the Japanese.

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Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 5:49 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 7:43 a. m. b

Dimout begins Tuesday at 5:50 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 7:43 a. m.

Peddlers Fear Business Ruin Through Squeeze Play in Oil

A squeeze-play in fuel oil is about to put oil peddlers out of business in Greater Boston, it was revealed today at the Boston Ice Co.'s distributing plant, where not a single gallon of kerosene was available.

This is the major distribution point for this area, and peddlers congregated there all morning from 5:45 on, in the hope that an unexpected supply might just possibly arrive sometime during the day. Even individual consumers called at the office of the plant, with five-gallon jugs in their hands, but were turned away by the manager, Joseph Bradley, with the statement:

"There isn't any oil and we don't know when there will be."

A conference of the Committee on Supply and Distribution for the oil industry met today with representatives from the large oil companies in this district, and it was expected that some relief would be forthcoming from the meeting.

Doesn't Know Where It Goes

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Conservator, continued to declare that there were stocks of kerosene available and that they had been released for immediate distribution.

"What happens to the oil after we release it and before it gets into the hands of the retail suppliers," he said, "I don't know. That's a point we are working on now, to eliminate the hiatus between the moment the stocks are officially released and the time they get into the retailers' hands."

"I don't understand," he added, "why there is no oil to be had at the Boston Ice Company. They were hauling it last night in preparation for sale this morning."

Several of the peddlers reported that major oil companies had supplied their (the peddlers') customers with kerosene in 50-gallon lots as late as Saturday, although it was understood that the large oil companies were not supposed to take on new customers at this time. "Why is it they can get the oil and we can't?" many wanted to know.

Sees Squeeze Play

Mr. Bradley declared that if better distribution wasn't worked out, and soon, all the small peddlers would be forced out of business.

"The big companies can sell all the oil there is," he said, "and unless some of the supply is diverted to us small fellows we'll be out of business in a week."

Richard T. Domican, one of the spokesmen who last week represented the Independent Retail Fuel Dealers Association at the State House in an attempt to get action from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, declared that already 30 per cent at least of the local fuel oil peddlers had put their trucks up.

Mr. Domican himself has been in the business 15 years but antici-

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Nazi Reinforcements Outpace Allies' Communication Lines

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

AT THE ALLIES MOST ADVANCED AIRFIELD IN NORTH AFRICA, Dec. 28—The strength of German antiaircraft against American bombers and their fighter escorts over Tunis and Bizerte emphasize the way the Germans have redistributed their fighting strength to retain possession of this area so vital to the whole Mediterranean war strategy.

"Flak [anti-aircraft fire] is as good over Tunis now as ever it was over Ostend," a squadron leader told me. He and his RAF Spitfire boys had just returned from providing high cover for American Fortresses that had just done outstanding precision bombing. In more than 3,000 hours of operational flying since the campaign began the squadron has brought down 17 Axis planes for certain and damaged many others.

Spitfire pilots describe Italian antiaircraft fire as "no trouble at all." But now that the Germans have moved in with up-to-date equipment and highly trained gun crews, flak is heavy over the northeast corner of Tunisia.

Luftwaffe aircraft and pilots here are also described as the Nazi's top quality, and that goes, too, for specialists among the land forces—notably long-range mortar experts.

First contacts between Allied and Axis troops in North Africa were made almost entirely by small numbers of specialists. The British and Americans rushed forward parachutists and Commandos at top speed to convince the French in these parts that the United Nations Expeditionary Force really meant business and to pin the Germans as far eastward as possible.

Even so, the policy of conciliatory occupation involved certain delay.

As the Allies advanced the Germans sent out a screen of airborne troops. Fourteen days after the United Nations landing they had an armored formation on the scene and as Gen. Kenneth Anderson's army thrust beyond the limit of its available air cover the Nazis began to pour in heavy support of all kinds across the Mediterranean narrows—faster than the Allies could push along their far longer communications lines.

This meant the Allies were checked and obliged to withdraw, after fierce counterattacks, to their

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

El Ready to Provide Bus Service for Fore River-Hingham Shipyard Workers

Files Protest To Gans Plea For License

The Boston Elevated Railway is ready to provide special bus service between Dorchester and the Fore River-Hingham Shipyards of the Bethleham Steel Company, if the State Department of Public Utilities deems it essential, Willis B. Downey, Counsel for the road, said today.

The statement was made at a hearing before the Public Utilities Commission on the petition of Abraham A. Gans, of Roxbury, who seeks a license to operate a line between the Roxbury-Dorchester district and the shipyards to accommodate some 800 workers.

The proposed line, according to Mr. Gans, would cut the travel time for workers from two hours to about 40 minutes each way. In addition, the petitioner said, some 320 privately owned automobiles now being used to transport shipyard workers could be put up with a considerable saving of gasoline and rubber.

W. A. Thorpe, an official of the Fore River yards, and A. M. Turner, in charge of tire and gasoline rationing for employees of the yard, were recorded as favoring the new bus line.

Objections to the issuing of a permit to Mr. Gans were recorded by the Elevated through Mr. Downey, and by Fred B. Cummings, Vice-President of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway. Both of these lines are now used by the workers and would parallel the proposed new line. The Commission took the case under advisement.

Associated Press

Contest Winners Sponsor Liberty Ships in Triple Launching

Three big Liberty ships, the John Adams Dix, the Calvin Coolidge, and the Edward Preble, are shown here just before they were sent down the ways in triple launching ceremonies in South Portland, Maine, yesterday. Nine children—three from Maine, three from New Hampshire, and three from Vermont—winners in State-wide essay contests on heroes of their States, sponsored the ships. They represented the pupils of the three States who collected enough scrap iron and steel during the recent campaign to build three Liberty ships.

Some Stores Report Run On Canned Goods

A check of the principal large grocers in the Boston area revealed today that there was a general "run" on canned goods in progress. Grocers, such as Rhodes Brothers and S. S. Pierce, reported an unusually heavy sale of canned fruits and vegetables, so heavy in fact that in one case all telephone lines were being kept continuously busy.

The chain stores were experiencing less of a run, since they have been for several days exercising their own limitation on sales. One Nation D supermarket reported, however, that although they had at present placed no limit and although they accept telephone orders, there had been no run started by their customers.

OPA officials warned purchasers meanwhile that all canned goods on hand at the time of rationing would have to be declared and coupons deducted accordingly, so that little was to be gained by heavy stocking-up now.

In a wire to Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard today, the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association pledged their entire resources in support of the rationing program. This organization represents a $300,000,000 annual food business.

Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Association, declared that stocks on grocers' shelves were sufficient to take care of day-by-day needs of customers but not to withstand a run.

R. J. Keller

Aiding the Greater Boston United War Fund

Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin (left) and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall have been named for the third consecutive year as honorary co-chairmen of the Educational Division.

'Tech' Takes Step To Save Run-Down Residential Areas

An Urban Redevelopment Field Station where the rehabilitation of blighted residential areas will be studied has been established by the City Planning Division of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology through a recent grant by the Albert Farwell Bemis Foundation.

Associated in direction of the new field station's research program are Prof. Frederick J. Adams, head of the City Planning Division; Philip H. Cornick of the Institute of Public Relations, New York; and Edwin H. Spengler, Associate Professor of Economics at Brooklyn College and consultant to the National Resources Planning Board.

With a view to solving the problem of residential areas where the existing buildings are in sound structural and sanitary conditions, but the pattern is obsolete, the station is preparing 'estimates of the capital and operating costs of bringing environmental conditions in such areas up to a standard in line with modern needs.

Delayed Gift Packages For N. E. Reach Boston

Scores of packages intended for Christmas gifts but delayed in the record-breaking volume of parcel post mail over the holiday reached Boston today with a large number of cars rolled into the railroad yards from the West and the Southwest. Packages will be sorted for distribution throughout New England, according to John W. Gleavy, Acting Postmaster.

Long Summer Vacation Held Thing of Past

Predicting that long summer vacations for college students are on their way out—not merely for the duration, but in the peacetime to follow—"because most schools already have decided to continue present arrangements after the war ends," Prof. Atlee L. Percy, Director of Boston University's summer sessions, added that surveys had shown that a student's summer work was "in every way as satisfactory as during the fall, winter, and spring."

Universities also would realize the wisdom of utilizing their buildings throughout late spring and summer," he added, stating that even if a year's military training should be made compulsory, summer sessions still would permit the student to enter business at the same age as before the war.

Summer's heat should be no deterrent, according to Professor Percy. And he pointed out that real summer heat does not arrive until late August and September, and that summer sessions have closed by that time.

He added that surveys at Harvard, Tufts, and Boston University had revealed that the undergraduates liked a "certain amount" of summer work, and that they compiled "as good, if not better," scholastic records during that period as in regular terms. By extending the speed-up system for at least several years after the war, he said, schools could assure the popularity of late spring and summer terms.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Dec. 28
2,000 gals	651
1,500 gals	488¼
1,000 gals	325½
500 gals	162¾

Libel Law Changes Are Urged To Protect Press Exposures

Changes in the State Libel Law to protect newspapers "in the fearless exposure of evil" was urged by the Massachusetts Judicial Council in its eighteenth annual report submitted to the Governor.

Asserting that newspapers still remain the best protection that the public has against wrongdoers, the Council declared that they "should not be hampered by the uncertainty that now exists as to the (libel) laws."

The Judicial Council was established in 1924 for the continual study of the Judicial system.

The Council, at the request of the State Legislature, made a study of several bills to amend the libel laws and the law of libel in general, along with other statutes. The report was made yesterday.

Press Best Protection

"Whatever criticism may be made, legitimately, of the press, it still remains the best protection the public has against wrongdoers," the Council said.

The Council urged a statute, based on Maine law, to allow evidence in mitigation of damages, that a plaintiff already has brought other libel actions for substantially the same libel. It would tend to eliminate so-called "multiple or chain" libel suits, the Council said.

Also recommended was a measure that would say "that publication of defamatory matter in pleadings of civil proceedings shall not be privileged until after the opening of the public trial of a case on the merits." This proposal followed a discussion by the group of laws of Massachusetts, New York, and other states.

Seeks Radio Liability

Renewing a recommendation of two years ago, the Council called for enactment of legislation to the effect that "Whoever, by himself or his agent, makes a statement by radio broadcast which if published in writing would be a libel, shall be deemed to have made and published a libel, and shall be civilly and criminally responsible therefor according to the same provision of law, practice and proceedure as in other proceedings for libel."

Such a provision, the Council added, however, would not subject the broadcasting company to liability for statements of which it had no advance knowledge and no opportunity to prevent.

The Council opposed proposals for repeal or alteration of acts requiring the court's permission for attachment of wages by trustee process, attachment of personal property by the use of a "keeper," or attachment of an automobile.

Asserting that "reasonable limits to the amount of an attachment would reduce some present hardships," the Council submitted the draft of a bill to that end, and also a bill which would permit attachment of property under conditional sale agreement.

Auditor of Grove Accounts Testifies Before Grand Jury

After examining the account books of the Cocoanut Grove management, Everett Slate, an auditor assigned to that task by State Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, testified today before the Grand Jury which may vote criminal indictments before its term expires on Thursday.

Evidently winding up the "one important aspect of the case" which they mentioned without further clarification at the outset of the Jury sessions 17 days ago, Attorney General Bushnell and District Attorney William J. Foley this morning began hearing what may be final witnesses before the Jury's term expires. The 1942 panel, which may consider other phases of the case, is scheduled to be sworn in next Monday.

John J. Spencer, city censor on the staff of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, was the first to enter the chamber this morning. He was expected to tell his role in the licensing and approval of entertainment such as that in the night club which burned on the night of Nov. 28.

Before adjourning Saturday, the Jury in a session extending into the evening heard Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, who completed testimony begun day before Christmas; James H. Mooney, City Building Commissioner; Theodore Eldracher, Building Inspector for the Grove's district; Capt. Joseph A. Buccigross, of the Warren Avenue police station, who was present the night of the fire on what he called a routine visit by the district captain.

One of the witnesses summoned for today was Henry Weene, electric contractor on a remodeling job at the Grove. In testimony at the public hearing held by Commissioner Reilly he had said that Barnett Welansky, principal Grove owner, had said Mayor Tobin "and I fit," in allegedly brushing aside Mr. Weene's notice that a licensed electrician must do the job.

Others summoned today, making 56 the number called so far by the jury, were: Thomas F. Connolly, a retired police captain; Mary Driscoll, Chairman, and Edward M. Richardson, and Walter Meins, of the City's Licensing Board; Samuel Rudnick, a contractor for a remodeling job in the Grove; David Gilbert, a construction employee, and Jacob Goldfine, a steward.

Tobin Proposes Sale to U. S. Of 100 Typewriters

Authorization for the sale of about 100 City of Boston typewriters was asked today of the City Council by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. Each of the machines is under five years of age, and it is expected that the sale of these typewriters, now so urgently needed by the Army and Navy, will bring about $5,000 or $6,000.

The money obtained from the sale of the typewriters would be put into War Bonds, and these used for the purchase of other machines when the war is over.

Many of the typewriters were bought for special purposes on a rental-purchase basis, and some have been used in city departments where work has now shrunk and they are not vitally needed, the Mayor contended. Being City property, the Council must approve any sales.

Oil Peddlers Fear Squeeze Play May Be Business Ruin

Continued from Page 1

pates that he will not be able to continue after Jan. 1.

"It isn't that we are striking," he protested, "we're being forced out of business. How can you carry on with no oil to deliver?"

One operator who employs four men and has three trucks besides his own asserted that he had paid his men their salaries for this week, but had told them they'd better look for other jobs. "I've got to do a minimum business of 7,000 gallons a week," he declared, "just to pay the expenses of my trucks and the salaries of the men. I ought not to run on a business of less than 10,000 gallons."

All the peddlers at the distribution plant agreed that they were virtually in physical danger when they went out with a few thousand gallons or less.

"We're making enemies, not friends," they said. "People hate us because they think it's our fault they aren't getting kerosene and range oil."

During the conversation, Mr. Bradley answered a telephone call from the Bureau of the Necessaries of Life, reporting an urgent need for 10 gallons of oil right away for the home of a woman believed to be dying. He could not supply even that small amount, and had to refer the request to another supplier who might possibly have a little of the precious fuel.

Finds It Hard to Take

"That kind of thing is hard to take," observed one peddler, "I'm telling you the truth, I couldn't be fighting harder if I was over in Africa this minute. I've worked hard before, but hard work doesn't take it out of you the way this worrying does. When our customers are out of oil, we feel it like it was our friends. Most of them are our friends, people we grew up with."

Michael J. Prudente, President of the Dealers Association, had little to add to the men's stories. He has announced a meeting of the peddlers for Wednesday night at Intercolonial Hall, Roxbury, to try and work out some solution. The consensus was that no one could help the peddlers very much except Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes.

Wage Disputes in N. E. to Face Own 'Little War Labor Board'

Wage disputes in New England will be handled here by a "Little War Labor Board" within three or four weeks, Saul Wallen, acting Regional Director of the National War Labor Board, announced today.

This is a drastic change in Federal labor policy which transfers the disposition of most wage disputes from Washington back to Boston. The same thing is being done in the other nine regions of the War Labor Board over the country.

The new War Labor Board machinery in Boston thus takes on an importance in the settlement of labor disputes for this region that no city of New England has ever had before.

"We are going to speed up the handling of dispute cases by decentralizing them into the 10 regions which the War Labor Board had originally set up to handle voluntary wage adjustment cases under the Executive Order which stabilized wages," Mr. Wallen said.

Can Make Final Decisions

"The plan is to transform the Regional Advisory Council originally formed to advise the Regional Director on wage stabilization into a Little War Labor Board for New England.

"The Advisory Council will have the power to make final decisions on all labor disputes in New England which can not be settled by mediation, subject only to certain appeal provisions to be developed later on."

The Advisory Council consists of:

George Willard Smith, President of the New England Mutual Insurance Company; Prof. Sumner H. Slichter of the Harvard Business School; Prof. Norman Ware of Wesleyan College; Prof. E. Wight Bakke of Yale University; Judge Oliver Winslow Branch of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, Manchester; Winthrop L. Carter, President Nashua Gummed Paper Company; John J. Murphy, New England Representative of the American Federation of Labor; Richard Linsley of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Daniel J. Goggin, President of the Boston Central Labor Union; J. William Bellanger of the United Textile Workers of America, C. I. O.; Ira Mosher of the American Optical Company and President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and Edward J. Frost, President of William Filene's Sons Company.

"The need for decentralization of the handling of disputes is occasioned by the increased volume of work being placed on the War Labor Board incident to its function of finally determining labor disputes to avoid interruptions of war production," continued Mr. Wallen.

"The regionalizing of disputes will save both the time of the parties involved and also save them expense and will insure speedier decisions.

"The Regional Advisory Council's powers will, it is contemplated, be final in all cases except cases involving companies with plants in more than one region, cases that have national policy implications, and cases in industries which are nation-wide in scope such as coal and steel.

"The policy of regionalizing should enable decisions to be made with due consideration for conditions peculiar to New England labor and industry, and they will in fact be made by men who are New Englanders and who know the industrial and labor problems of the region.

"It is contemplated that disputes will be handled in New England in three or four weeks.

To Set Up Separate Section

"It is proposed to set up in the Regional Office of the War Labor Board here, at 10 Post Office Square, a separate section which will be parallel to the section now handling applications for the approval of voluntary wage adjustments.

"This section will be concerned with the mediation of labor disputes and in the event that mediation fails, this section will refer them to the Advisory Council for final determination.

"Over 300 voluntary cases of wage adjustments have been submitted for approval and many have been decided.

"The volume of dispute cases arising in New England the past year has been well over 100.

"Under a recent administrative order of the War Labor Board the powers of the Regional Director to make final decisions in cases involving requests for approval of voluntary wage adjustments has been expanded. The Regional Directors may now make such final decisions in all cases of 100 employees or less.

"This is estimated to cover about two thirds of the requests being received by the regional offices. The change is considered an important step in speeding up the administration of the wage stabilization program."

How to Speed Oil Delivery Told by OPA

The Office of Price Administration has outlined for fuel oil consumers six methods of speeding up deliveries.

1. Write on each coupon the serial number of your fuel oil ration sheet. It will take you less than half an hour and you will have the job done for the whole year. This will save the tank truck many minutes in making your delivery.

2. If you are going to deposit your coupon sheet with your dealer this season do so immediately. Depositing sheets with dealers is permitted under the regulation so as to make it easier for the dealer to schedule deliveries and to be assured in advance that the oil delivery does not exceed the amount of coupons that the customer has. Mail the coupon sheet to the dealer and save his time.

3. Do not order fuel oil from your dealer until your tank is down to about one-quarter full, if you have a normal 275-gallon tank.

4. Do not exaggerate the immediacy of your need for service. Dealers will be better able to handle real emergencies if they are not troubled with fictitious emergencies.

5. If you do not deposit your coupon sheet with the dealer, let him know in writing how many gallons you received. Be sure to add your inventory of oil to the coupons you received to get your total ration. Knowing your total ration will help him to schedule deliveries accurately.

6. Don't delay the driver by asking questions regarding fuel oil rationing, or other matters. Such delays may mean your neighbor will not receive his delivery of fuel oil. Do everything you can to expedite the driver's work.

Dealers in all the rationed areas are doing a splendid job in getting fuel oil to consumers, OPA officials said. Their work has been complicated by the withdrawal of tank trucks from retail distribution for the transferring of oil between bulk stations. In addition, rationing has probably tended to reduce somewhat the size of consumer deliveries by curtailing consumption and channeling use between particular periods of time.

Oil Men Fight for Rights

By a Staff Photographer

Peddlers Demand Supplies

Michael J. Prudente, President, Independent Retail Oil Dealers' Association, right, confers with Joseph Bradley, Manager of the Massachusetts Avenue Fuel Oil Depot of the Boston Ice Company. Peddlers besieged the plant for supplies, but there was no oil.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Rain. Little change in temperature tonight. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine: Snow tonight with snow mixed with sleet or rain along the coast. Little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow in the north, with sleet and freezing rain in south portion tonight.

Connecticut: Rain tonight with freezing rain in the Berkshires. Little change in temperature.

Rhode Island: Rain. Little change in temperature tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:00 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Tuesday, 4:32 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

A talk on "Mediaeval Art" will be given by Mrs. Sayward at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

A recital by George Wheeler, tenor, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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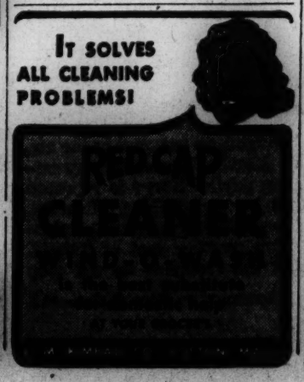

Seabees Are Meeting the Growing Demands of an Amphibious United States Navy

Official United States Navy

'They Build to Win'

Marching in top photograph are "Seabees" of a Navy Construction Battalion (C. B.'s) under training at the Naval Construction Training Center, Davisville, R. I.

Center shows anchoring the bottom of a pipelike mast to position on a shore installation; the Navy has become highly amphibious and must be responsible for large amounts of shore construction.

In lower photo a crew assembles the bottom of a storage tank with the first upright ring of metal staves shown emplaced in background.

Camp Endicott Trains Men in New Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVISVILLE, R. I., Dec. 28—To meet the growing requirements of an amphibious United States Navy, the Naval Construction Training Center here is molding the Seabees, newest component of the nation's sea-going arm.

Keeping alive New England's salty traditions of leadership in maritime affairs, Camp Endicott, just north of the Quonset Naval Air Station, is named after the late Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, a former chief of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, who was a desecndant of Gov. Thomas P. Endicott of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Men here are trained in two distinct stages, the Naval Construction Training Center and the Advance Base Depot.

At the former the bustling Seabees, taking their name from the initials of "Construction Battalions," undergo familiar boot training, learning to fight as well as build. They graduate to the Base Depot where they are equipped for overseas duty, with everything from a pair of arctic boots to diesel generators.

The Seabees were organized about a year ago. Before the war, naval installations had been built by private contractors. Resident officers-in-charge supervised the projects, and civilian inspectors checked the work of the contractors.

When the attack on Pearl Harbor plunged the Navy into amphibious warfare of an expanding scope, the new component was organized. At first only a single Seabee regiment was planned, comprising three battalions totaling 3,375 officers and men. It was soon raised to 18 regiments, then 48, and now an unlimited number which may eventually outnumber the size of the peacetime Navy, it was pointed out here by Capt. Fred F. Rogers, Center commander.

Officers are largely mechanical, civil and electrical engineers from civilian life, receiving naval commissions. A college degree in engineering is required, and the majority have experience in engineering or construction work.

Enlisted men are craftsmen from all walks of life; plumbers, blacksmiths, carpenters, welders, electricians, rigers, mechanics, machinists, concrete workers, deckhands, drillers, engine operators, excavator engineers, painters, clerks, steelworkers, and divers. Those with extensive experience are often rated as Chief Petty Officers.

A commando-like course toughens the men. They practice fighting under warlike conditions, in villages hidden under smoke screens, and in brush and swamps. The military training includes marksmanship, close-order drill, manual of arms, combat signals, bayonet, grenade, gas warfare, and sub-machine gun tactics.

Equipment ranges from monkey wrenches to elephant-sized apparatus to distill water. One of the handiest gadgets is an ordinary steel pontoon, which, when tied with another, makes a pier or barge and can be driven by an outboard motor.

A "Quonset hut," in which they sleep, can be constructed in short order, and can be erected in total darkness.

Classes include: Diesel engineering, shallow-water diving, donkey-engines, piping, electrical generators, inshore seamanship, construction of roads and airports, communications, auto service, station work, and earth-moving, or just plain digging.

The men learn how to construct roads and then camouflage them with sand, such as is possible in South Sea Islands, where they can be hidden from enemy air observers.

Graduates of the Center proceed to the Depot where their training simulates that of an overseas base.

At Camp Endicott, the men enjoy a wide program of entertainment and recreation. Movies, dances, and intramural sports are carried on; there are four theaters, bowling alleys, and pool tables.

That the Camp is named after Admiral Endicott is regarded as especially fitting, since he directed the development of the floating drydock Dewey, which at the time was the largest sectional dock in the world.

Beveridge Plan 'Will Go Through'

NEW LONDON, N. H.—"The Beveridge Plan is neither new nor is it revolutionary," declared Miss Margaret Bondfield, first British woman Cabinet Minister, to students of Colby Junior College recently. "It will consolidate the efforts of 40 years of preparation and social legislation."

Miss Bondfield voiced the opinion that the big stumbling block in the passage of this bill would be the vested interests of the insurance companies who will fight the health legislation. "But," she added, "this bill will go through. Commons will pass it."

As an ambassador of good will, Miss Bondfield, speaking extensively, is in this country with the consent of both the British and the United States Governments.

Boston Man Owns Prized Painting

Strolling through the Museum of Fine Arts recently Richard D. Row, a Boston music publisher, noticed a large still-life very similar to a painting on his walls at home. He talked with the Museum's Curator of Paintings, William G. Constable, who went to look at his picture and identified it as one of a group of such paintings by Bettera of Bergamo, Italian artist active at the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century.

The two paintings in Boston are still-lifes and measure 53 inches by 38. Mr. Row's picture was given to him about four years ago by a friend who bought it in Tunisia 20 years ago.

First N. E. Waacs Promotion Sees Rank of 25 Increased

War Activities in New England

In the first promotions for WAAC officers announced in New England, the rank of 25 was boosted in the First Service Command this week. Heading the list was Katherine R. Goodwin of Hartford, Conn., WAAC Service Command Director here, who was jumped from Third Officer, or Second Lieutenant, to First Officer, equivalent of Captain. WAAC heads in each of the nation's nine Service Commands is now headed by a First Officer.

With half coming from New England, the rest of those advanced here rose from Third to Second Officer, equivalent of First Lieutenant.

Women Invade

Already about 30 women are employed as chauffeurs and checkers at the Army's Quartermaster Depot in Boston, replacing men taken into the armed service. More than 100 more women are expected to replace men soon as laborers, tractor operators, and checkers, announced Col. S. I Zeidner, Depot commander. Additional women will be trained for such jobs as warehousing, receiving, loading and unloading, packaging, outside storage, and operation of lift tractors.

'Yeomanettes' Increase

In the class of Navy WAVES which just graduated from the Yeoman Training School at Stillwater, Okla, were 19 women from New England. After their indoctrination on the campus of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, the new "yeomanettes," or Yeomen Third Class, were assigned to the First Naval District in Boston, the Fourth Naval District in Philadelphia, or the Navy Department in Washington.

WAVES to Learn Supply

After completing Navy indoctrination at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., 75 WAVES will report Jan. 18 for instruction by the Navy Supply Corps School at Harvard. They will be stationed at Radcliffe College and quartered in Briggs Hall, a Radcliffe dormitory, while under instruction. After graduating they will be assigned to regular supply and disbursing duties.

Kitchen in Khaki

The USO Service Wives Kitchen in Falmouth, perhaps the first establishment of its kind in the country, is becoming a full-fledged domestic center for Camp Edwards wives and their soldier-husbands when off duty.

Now in its first month, the community kitchen was organized to meet a need when commercial establishments closed for the season; many lodgings also had inadequate cooking facilities. An average of 15 couples a day are using the kitchen, with husbands eating at least one of their meals each day there.

Situated in one of the store blocks near the center of town, it consists of a long, wide room, with the kitchen proper, equipped for cooking, partitioned off at one end, and the rest acting as a combination dining and "day" room with bright kitchen tables and chairs along one side and comfortable, upholstered wicker chairs, covered with gay chintz, on the other side. A radio, reading lamps, tables for writing, and reading material are provided. Furnishings, which later will include wall pictures and scatter rugs, were loaned by the citizens of Falmouth, and the cooking utensils were donated by merchants and townsfolk.

A second stove is to be installed soon, and a sewing machine in the near future. A laundry is to be added in the basement, and there are already facilities for ironing. Each week the wives travel in a group to the commissary at Camp Edwards, where they shop at discount rates.

With 95 per cent of the women now expectant mothers, according to Mrs. Jane Hope Witney, USO director there, many soldier husbands are taking over cooking duties temporarily, and it is not uncommon to see several soldiers cooking and swapping recipes with some of the women who use the kitchen.

The kitchen also serves as a haven of warmth for those who have been oppressed by fuel rationing. Group meetings and classes in domestic work are expected to begin soon.

More Ships Launched

Four big Liberty ships were added to the merchant marine over the week end at South Portland, Maine, with champion scrap collectors from Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont schools sponsoring three of the vessels: the Edward Preble, for a Portland native who was a Navy hero 130 years ago; the John Adams Dix, for a Civil War hero from New Hampshire; and the Calvin Coolidge, for the nation's Thirtieth President, who came from Vermont.

The fourth ship, Anne Bradstreet, honoring the poet of the seventeenth century, was named by Mrs. Sorren Willisen, wife of the Maritime Commission's principal hull inspector in Portland.

Engineers Graduate

In the nineteenth class of Army Engineer Officer Candidates just graduated at Fort Belvoir, Va., were 27 from Massachusetts, with every State, Alaska, District of Columbia, and Hawaii also represented among the new second lieutenants.

Chaplains' Ceremony

At the monthly graduation ceremony tomorrow morning at the Army's Chaplain School, Harvard, are 425 chaplains. The outdoor review and drill begins at Andover Field at 9 a. m., followed by presentation of diplomas in Sanders Theater, to which the public is invited, according to Col. William D. Cleary, head of the school.

Hub Laboratories To Test Springs

Two Boston laboratories—one at Northeastern University and the other at Wentworth Institute—were designated recently by the War Production Board for use by producers of upholstered furniture in testing substitutes for metal springs. These two laboratories are among 16 so designated throughout the country.

Each laboratory has been given instructions on a standard testing method to be employed, similar to that used for testing metal springs. Many manufacturers have indicated their intention of substituting wooden springs for the metal variety.

Among other laboratories designated as official testing stations are: Electrical Testing Laboratory, Inc., New York City; Foster W. Snell, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Froshling & Robertson, Inc., Richmond, Va.

Albert F. Corbin

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Dec. 28 (AP)—Albert F. Corbin, who was a prominent industrialist and former President of the Union Manufacturing Company, passed on at his home yesterday.

A member of a family closely identified with New Britain industry, he started his business career with the P. and F. Corbin Company in 1882 and later was Superintendent of the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company.

In 1905 he joined with his brother George W. Corbin in the Union Manufacturing Company, serving as Vice-President and General Manager until his brother passed on three years later, when he became President. He retired from that post in 1929.

He was active in many other fields, including the civic and philanthropic affairs of New Britain. He was a life member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and had attended two international conventions for the Rotary Club.

Weather Hinders Canned Goods Rush

By the Associated Press

Worcester, Mass.

Rain, slush and glare ice in Worcester today aided in preventing any buying rush on canned goods, giving grocers a chance to make plans to prevent heavy buying and hoarding pending rationing next month. Many stores have been limiting sale of canned goods to one can of each variety a customer but will probably now limit total purchase to about six cans.

United States Army Photo

Katherine R. Goodwin

First Officer, WAAC Service Command Director, Boston.

Manpower Solution 'Up to Individuals'

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28 (AP)—William G. Ennis, Director of the U. S. Employment Service in Connecticut, declared Dec. 27 that the entire solution to the nation's manpower situation rests with the individuals, and recommended a six-point program to help alleviate the problem.

Mr. Ennis, broadcasting on a weekly state defense council program, said that one way to aid was by cutting "your demands for personal service and the luxuries of a peacetime economy."

The remaining points he listed as extension of the work day, devoting extra time to jobs other than those usually performed, support of civilian defense, cheerful co-operation in the Government's effort to maintain orderly control of all activities effecting the war program, and volunteering for full or part-time work through the manpower commission.

Fire Fund at $15,544

Contributions to the East Boston Fire Fund have reached a total of $15,544.28, the National Shawmut Bank of Boston has announced. The fund is being collected for the benefit of families of firemen killed and injured in the Armory Hall fire, East Boston, Nov. 15.

Nine Men Aboard Patrol Craft 21 Days Adrift on Wintry Sea

After drifting 21 days on the wintry Atlantic for an estimated 3,100 miles in a disabled 58-foot auxiliary yawl—approaching rescue three different times only to be blown off shore again—Vance M. Smith, Bos'n's Mate, 2nd class, of the United States Coast Guard's Corsair fleet of sailing craft, is today resting at his home in Swampscott.

Rescue finally came after a search in which Army, Navy, and Canadian planes and the American and British Navies participated. The group was landed near Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina.

Nine men were aboard the patrol craft, on duty south of Cape Cod, when a storm hit them. At noon Dec. 3 they hove to under a staysail and trisail, and with a canvas sea anchor out; a large wave swept down on the craft, carrying away the mizzen mast and some of the sails, flooding the below-deck section of the vessel and doing other damage. The craft was tilted over nearly on beam ends, tossing the men about and causing several injuries. Salt water got into the water tanks through air vents, and into the gasoline tanks and the motor. It also ruined the radio batteries.

After 24 hours, during which the men bailed out the craft with hand pumps and a bucket brigade, a Canadian destroyer sighted them and came alongside. Attempts to take off the men were frustrated by heavy seas. Finally a line was shot to the crippled patrol boat, and the Canadian vessel started to tow the vessel. The line parted after four hours and the sailing craft went flying down wind again under bare poles.

Everything aboard ship was wet, according to Bos'n Smith and there were not even mattresses left in the cabin as they had been used to fashion emergency sea anchors. Five days of this sort of thing brought a decision to go on emergency rations. Brackish water from the tanks was boiled with coffee or tea to make it drinkable, he said. The men ate packaged rice and spaghetti, canned vegetables, bologna and salami which they mixed with the vegetables into a "goulash."

Storms followed storms and the vessel lost as much distance with each one as had been gained between them. At the end of the second week the watch sighted a flying fortress. Bos'n Smith fired a tracer bullet and said the plane circled slowly for an hour and a half, finally dropping a package of emergency supplies. "But the parachute failed to open and the package hit the water and broke apart," he added. The plane then left.

On the night of Dec. 23 a light was sighted that proved to be a flashing buoy and the disabled craft hovered near it for an hour when a Navy cutter came alongside in response to red flares and tracer bullets. The sea was too rough for them to help and they said to remain there until daylight when they would return, according to Bos'n Smith.

"But again we had to run to the eastward for the wind was too strong to remain during the rest of the night," said Bos'n Smith. "A Navy blimp sighted us, however, and dropped us food. It was a perfect shot, almost on the deck. Later a second blimp came out and several airplanes. Then two Coast Guard patrol boats came out, and one took us in tow.

"We went below to eat. They gave us tomato soup, crackers and peanut butter, cocoa, pancakes, and canned meat. We'd eat a little, sleep for two hours and then get up and eat again. When we reached the Naval base, the captain there gave us each a quart of orange juice."

The craft will soon be ready to return to active duty as will Bos'n Smith.

$1,000,000 Award To Massachusetts

Massachusetts will collect nearly $1,000,000 from Edgar B. Davis, wealthy oil man, under a ruling of the Texas Supreme Court, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell has announced.

The decision, Mr. Bushnell said, also establishes that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is not liable to Mr. Davis for a judgment of $1,550,000 obtained by him in a lower Texas court in a countersuit.

The litigation began in 1926 when Mr. Davis left Massachusetts to reside in Luling, Texas. Mr. Davis contended that since he was no longer a resident of the State he was not liable for State income tax for 1926. In 1933 the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts sustained a jury finding against Mr. Davis, and in 1939 the State obtained a judgment against the former Bay State resident for the tax.

R. H. Stearns Co

STEARNS WINTER CATALOG OF

Household Linens

Under existing conditions, a January Sale of Linen in the commonly accepted meaning of the term, even though traditional, is hardly practicable. Nevertheless, we believe our customers do place dependence upon this annual offering of household linens as an opportunity for replenishing depleted supplies; and that we should be ready to meet their needs in this respect.

We are thoroughly prepared now to do so. We have a well-balanced stock, in considerable quantities, of first quality Irish linens, including table damask, huck and dish towels, at prices which we know to be exceptionally sound values. Many cannot be duplicated in today's market for any amount. In addition to linens, we offer, as usual, blankets, puffs, bedspreads, pillows, sheets and cases, mattress covers and pads, and bath towels. Third floor.

"PEPPERELL PEERLESS"

PERCALE SHEETS AND CASES

Exclusive with us in Boston. Made from the best cotton grown in the United States. Thread count of 204 to the square inch gives exceptional smoothness and durability. Four- and one-inch hems. Sizes quoted are before hemming.

	HEMMED	SIZES	HEMSTITCHED
Cases	80c each	42 x 40½	95c each
Cases	90c each	45 x 40½	$1.05 each
Sheets	$3.15 each	72 x 108	3.45 each
Sheets	3.55 each	81 x 108	3.85 each
Sheets	3.85 each	90 x 108	4.15 each
Sheets	3.30 each	72 x 113	

COLORED WOOL AND RAYON BLANKETS

Made to our order. 80% New Wool—20% Rayon. Rayon satin bindings. Colors: light blue, dusty rose, peach, green, cedar, wine.

Size 72 x 84 ..... 8.95 each

MARTEX BATH TOWELS

White with striped borders in blue, gold, lavender, green, coral or red. Also all-white.

Guest Towels,	16 x 28	3.60 dozen
Bath Towels,	22 x 44	6.50 dozen
Bath Towels,	24 x 48	7.80 dozen
Face Cloths,	12 x 12	1.50 dozen

IRISH LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS

Webb's "Dew Bleach." Hemstitched. Rose, scroll, medallion or all-over block pattern.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Bit of Old Norway Is Found In Boston Relief Workroom

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tables and chairs painted a peasant blue-green with decorative motifs in burnt orange, tourist posters showing mountain villages and deep fiords, and a hand-woven wall hanging in typical Norwegian design have done much to transform what was once the office of the Eastern Steamship Lines at 50 Franklin Street, Boston, into an attractive workroom for Norwegian Relief.

It is surprising how little it takes to give the place a feeling of the old country, and how much that little is appreciated by Norwegians who come there to sew, knit, and pack. Mrs. Herman Johanson, retiring chairman of the workroom, could point this out with enthusiasm, for the decorations are the work of Mrs. Bjarne Bockmann, new chairman.

The miscellaneous collection of furniture was mostly golden oak before Mrs. Bockmann got her hands on it, Mrs. Johanson explained. But when she and her painter helpers finish with it, every piece will remind Norwegian sailors of the gaily painted furniture of their homeland.

Sailors Visit Room

Norwegian sailors come into the workroom to be outfitted with warm clothing before they set out to sea again. Worthy of their Viking ancestors are these young men whom the Norwegian workers here are so glad to help. A boy who stopped in a short time ago reported, according to Mrs. Johanson, that men on Norwegian boats are well fed and looked after and have no complaints to make against boat owners. But no one can realize what sufferings they go through when torpedoed, he told Mrs. Johanson.

There are colonies here and in Canada of men who are suffering from having been in the water long hours or days after their ships were sunk, and to them Norwegian Relief sends supplies. "We sent a Christmas box containing warm clothing and food to each Norwegian in these colonies," Mrs. Johanson said.

They and the Norwegian fliers in Canada are the chief ones to whom the workroom can give the fruit of its industry at the moment, for nothing can be sent to Norway itself right now. That industry goes steadily on, however, in eager preparation for the day when accumulated stocks of warm clothing can be rushed to the impoverished people overseas.

"We can use almost anything," Mrs. Bockman said. "Old clothes are cleaned and carefully mended or made over. A Norwegian cobbler in Concord, Mass., reconditions the old shoes that are brought in. Nothing is sent out or put in storage that is not in perfect condition," she emphasized.

Many Contributions

Contributions come in many forms. One friend of Norway supplies boxes in which are stored the goods destined for future shipment. Someone else supplies camphor in which woolens are packed, and still another has provided storage space in a large office building in Boston.

Baby clothes are an important item on the workroom agenda. "We understand that they have had no sewing thread in Norway since 1939," Mrs. Bockmann explained.

"Yes," chimed in her sister-in-law, who was stitching busily on a flannel nightshirt, "they were noticing the shortage in many things as early as September, 1939 when I left the country."

The Norwegian Relief Workroom was started the day after Norway declared war and the work was organized by Mrs. Johanson, who has served the cause diligently for over two years and who will continue to give her assistance to the new chairman. The group expresses heartfelt appreciation for the room so kindly lent to them by St. Paul's Cathedral on Temple Place until it was needed as a soldier's recration center.

The new workroom, also given rent-free, has the advantage of giving them more space to spread out, and Mrs. Bockmann hopes it will become a real center for Norwegians living around Boston. "It binds us together," she said, "to have a place where we can gather to work and talk about Norway." She is planning to have a get-together party on the last Tuesday of each month. About 72 attended the first one.

The Norwegian Consulate maintains an Information Bureau in one corner of the room, and there is a table with books and emblems for sale, the proceeds from which go to Norwegian Relief. They expect soon to have on sale a supply of pottery plates designed by a Norwegian and signed by King Haakan.

Supplies for Iceland

While the workroom cannot send things to Norway, it can and does send supplies to Iceland through the office of Dr. Leiv Kreyberg who is in charge of all medical and surgical departments of Norway on this side of the Atlantic. Dr. Kreyberg, a noted Oslo surgeon, escaped from the country after the German occupation. He enlisted the aid of the Boston Workroom when he was here a little over a year ago and its workers immediately set about making the large towels of which he had special need. Dr. Kreyberg has built Nissen hut hospitals in Iceland to care for Norwegian sailors and fliers, many of whom land there. "We have sent other supplies to him, too," Mrs. Johanson said.

All types of service go to make up the total picture that is the Norwegian Relief Workroom in action. One Norwegian woman knits long socks at the rate of one pair a day. Many women give one day a week. Others, who neither can contribute money nor leave their families to help in the workroom, take old clothes home to wash or mend. One young woman who works in a near-by office stops in at noon to gather scraps of material which she makes into babies' blankets.

The present Workroom Committee includes, besides Mrs. Bockmann, Mrs. Thomas Oleson, Treasurer; Mrs. Ingebjorg Nilson, Secretary, and Miss Sigrid Nielsen, who has charge of sewing.

By a Staff Photographer

Making Garments at the Norwegian Relief Workroom

Left to right: Mrs. Ingolf Bockmann, Mrs. Bjarne V. Bockmann, new Chairman of the Workroom; Mrs. Herman Johanson, retiring Chairman. Mrs. Johanson is holding a child's flannel nightgown destined for some tiny Norwegian as soon as shipment to Norway is possible. Norwegian Relief is one of the United Nations groups now making its appeal through the Greater Boston United War Fund.

N. E. Potato Crop Is Slightly Below That of Last Year

New England's potato production for 1942 dropped slightly below that of last year, according to figures released today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The 1942 crop has been estimated at 51,488,000 bushels, as compared with 51,982,000 in 1941, and the 10-year average, 1930-1939, of 53,253,000 bushels.

In Maine, one of the country's leading potato-growing States, the crop totaled 42,120,000 bushels, or about two per cent under the 1941 harvest of 43,035,000 bushels, and four per cent less than the 10-year average of 44,016,000 bushels.

The Department added that plantings of potatoes were increased in all New England States except Maine. The crop for the entire country was estimated at 371,150,000 bushels, which was well above the 1941 figure of 355,602,000, but below the 1940 production of 378,103,000 bushels.

Children in Wellesley Hills Give Party for the Grownups

It was turn-about today at the Convalescent Home in Wellesley Hills, where boys and girls gave members of the Board of Managers Christmas presents which they have been making for a number of weeks. The last thing that a volunteer on a philanthropic board ever expects at a Christmas party is a gift for herself, but it has long been the custom at the Wellesley Hills home for the children to show their appreciation to their friends who bring them happiness all year round.

No one would guess that pretty felt flowers were once sports hats, renovated and pressed, or that gay little pins for the lapel are made of plaster, paint, and a little shellac. There were other useful little gifts such as papier maché bowls in gay colors (made by putting layers of newspaper and library paste on over a mold, and drying well), small bird feeding shelters, leather key cases, and blotter pads. All of the materials were scraps contributed by friendly manufacturers and collected by members of the Volunteer Committee at the Home.

There were no trees at the Home this Christmas, for the first time in 70 years, but a fine stalwart evergreen with weather - proof decorations stood just outside. Recently a bird-feeding tray was placed outside the schoolroom window, and the children are delighted to have made friends with many juncos, bluejays, and chickadees, for which they are putting out peanut-butter filled with seeds, a special treat for their chirping visitors.

Many decorations which the children made for the trees they had expected to have as usual are being used on tables and trays, and the larger ones hung on walls, to carry bright notes through the Home. Yesterday, members of the Needham Chapter of the American Legion, in uniform, provided a party, movies, and gifts for the children whom they have entertained annually for 20 years.

Mrs. Nelson S. Bartlett of Wellesley Hills is President of the Board of Managers; Mrs. Alexander White of Boston is Vice-President; Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell of Wellesley, Secretary; and Mrs. Robert M. Tappan of Newton, Assistant Treasurer. H. W. Dwight Rudd of Boston is Treasurer. Mrs. Gladys M. Conner is the new Superintendent of the Home.

Christmas Party By International Group at Y.W.C.A.

The International Institute of Boston is holding its twenty eighth International Family Christmas Party at the Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, tomorrow afternoon.

A group of young women from the warring nations of World War I started these Christmas parties in the Y. W. C. A. at 40 Berkeley Street. They had met around the employment desk and discovered that they all felt the same way because of the same war, and that being together made it easier for all of them. When the International Institute was organized, the group became a part of the Institute.

Forty were at that first party. This year the Institute is preparing for 400. Fifty-three of the 64 sovereign nations of the world have been represented in the group.

As usual, children of many nationalities will take part in the program, which will be opened with piano duets by Nurhan and Sarhan Adrian, ten-year-old twin sons of the well-known Armenian pianist, Nevarte Adrian. A group of 21 Lithuanian children, in costume, will dance old Lithuanian folk dances. Four children will play the accompaniment in the old folk way on piano, accordion, violin, and marimbonette.

A group of 25 Swedish children, also in costume, will give Swedish dances and songs. There will be other nationality members, and Martin Ornstein, a refugee, will be on hand with a bagful of magician's tricks.

This year, for the first time, there will be no ice cream, but members of the Institute say they will readily forgo this luxury as a very tiny contribution toward bringing the time when the Christmas spirit may be more manifest in world relations.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Dec. 29

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Vice-President On Air Tonight Over Network

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Vice-President Wallace speaks tonight on "America's Part in World Reconstruction," NBC, 10:30 p. m., WBZ, by recording 11:30 p. m.

Richard Crooks, tenor will sing the Chinese National Anthem, and the Chinese Volunteer Song. Continuing his program he sings Forsyth's "The Bellman"; Tours' "Mother o' Mine," and Malotte's "Lord's Prayer." Alfred Wallenstein conducts the orchestra in Jessel's "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers," Lehar's "Merry Widow Waltz," and Pierne's "Entrance of the Little Fauns," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Grace Moore, soprano, returns for her fifth appearance in the Great Artists Series, singing "One Night of Love"; Denza's "Funiculi, Funicula"; "Vissi d'arte" from Puccini's "La Tosca," and Kreisler's "The Old Refrain." Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra in Franz Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 and a medley of New Year's Eve music, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Josephine Antoine, soprano, and Reinhold Schmidt, basso, accompanied by Percy Faith's orchestra and chorus, sing a medley of George M. Cohan songs. The program continues with Berlin's "This is the Army, Mr. Jones"; Charles' "Let My Song Fill your Heart"; Huhn's "Invictus," Serradel's "Golondrina," and "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," NBC - WBZ, 10 p. m.

Cavalcade of America presents Paul Muni in "Eagle's Nest," a tribute to Guiseppe Garibaldi, by Konrad Bercovici, NBC - WBZ, 8 p. m.

Judy Garland, Walter Pidgeon, and Adolphe Menjou will appear in a radio adaptation of "A Star is Born," CBS-WEEI, and on the same station at 10 p. m. Screen Guild Players presents Olivia de Havilland, Joel McCrea, and Jack Carson in a radio adaptation of the film, "The Male Animal."

Prof. Richard Doherty, Assistant Director of the Committee on Public Safety; Mrs. Robert Homans, Director of the War Services Division; Mrs. Charles Higginson, War Economy Division; and F. L. mans, Director of the War Services and Supplies Division, will discuss the fuel problem, WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

R. I. Milk and Vegetables Need 'Labor' or Face Dearth

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28—Prospects of obtaining fresh milk and fresh vegetables in the Rhode Island area in the coming year are painted in the darkest possible colors in a survey just completed by a reporter for the Providence Journal. The farms and the dairies in this State and in adjacent states which provide the bulk of the food for Rhode Island tables were found cutting down on their herds and their acres under cultivation. Many of them are closing down entirely.

The reasons for the reduction in farming activity in this section are the same reasons ascribed for the reduction in farm production in the Middle West: many of the farm hands are leaving the fields for the war factories; many others are leaving to enter the armed services.

Farm leaders in Rhode Island see only one ray of hope on an otherwise black horizon. They anticipate that thousands of city and suburban dwellers next year will plant Victory gardens in their yards, substantially increasing the available supply of fresh vegetables.

Typical of the situations faced by market gardeners in this State is the case of Oscar Hallene, of Hillsgrove. Three of his men already have left and cannot be replaced, he says, and his son is classified 1-A in the draft and may be called for service.

Just across the State line in Bristol County, Mass., where 70 per cent of the green garden vegetables sold in the Providence market are produced, the outlook is equally discouraging. County agent Charles W. Harris, Jr., estimates the crops next year will be at least 30 per cent below the quota produced in the past year.

While the anticipated shortage of commercially-grown vegetables can be compensated at least in part by backyard gardens, there is no such easy solution to the equally pressing problem of milk supply. Rhode Island dairy herds are declining, because of the labor shortage which is compelling farmers to dispose of some of their stock. At the same time, the outside dairy producers, mainly in Massachusetts and Vermont, who in years past have always supplied a considerable proportion of the milk for Rhode Island families, are also faced by the labor shortage and no longer are in a position to meet the Rhode Island needs.

Under consideration is a plan to import laborers from the southern states and from Mexico to help man the farms in and near Rhode Island. The Newport County Agricultural Manpower Committee is weighing a proposal of the Farm Security Administration at Washington which is prepared to arrange the importation of the Mexican workers. Farmers would be required to pay $5 for the transportation of each worker and the United States Employment Service, which would place the workers at the farms, requires that the new workers receive a satisfactory wage.

Mr. Harris, County Agent, says a number of southern workers were brought in to help work the farms in Bristol County last summer and the system worked out satisfactorily.

Servicemen's Center

A community project to provide better facilities for servicemen from out of town who spend the furlough time in Providence was launched this week when Mayor Dennis J. Roberts invited a number of persons prominent in the community to assist him in making the arrangements.

The aim of the committee is to obtain a large building in the downtown area which can be converted into a club for the servicemen, providing recreation and sleeping accommodations. It would be similar to the huge service center operated so successfully for servicemen in Chicago.

Mayor Roberts mentioned the experience of other cities and added, "I see no reason why a city whose citizens are so highly imbued with community spirit as ours cannot do the same."

Today on Short Waves

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 a. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 103 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3m.
London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—"The War in the Air." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Program for Newfoundland. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	Air Capers: variety show	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling...	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dance orch.; Phil. Oreh.	Popular Music
3:30 Snapshots; "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Pepper Young's Family'	The Philadelphia Or-	"Funny Money Man"
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Organ; songs	"Right to Happiness"	chestra, Eugene Or-	"Funny Money Man"
4:00 News Service	Newscast; Air Express	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	mandy, conductor	Gene Kruna's Orchestra
4:15 Del Castillo, organ.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Across the Footlights	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra
4:30 The Family Front	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Barry Wood, songs
4:45 News Program	Club Matinee; News	"Widder Brown": sketch	semble: Frank Foti, con.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
5:00 The Victory Front.	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book: Follies.	"Hon Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee: Taxes	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": drama	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:45 Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow": drama	News: Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15 'Today at Duncans'	News: Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Program
6:30 Walt. Cassel, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Progr'm: 'Salute'	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15 Orsen Welles, dr.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger": dra-	'Holcomb & Whipple': sk.	Concert Album	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie": sketch	matic sketch	"ABC of OPA"	John Barry, comment	Army Air Force Progr'm
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Meredith Willson's Music
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	'The Barries': songs; or.	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond"; drama	Drama
9:00 Theater: Judy Gar-	"Counter-Spy"; Drama.	"Great Artists"; Grace	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15 land, Walter Pidg-	"Counter-Spy"; Drama.	Moore, soprano; orch.	News Service	Classical Album
9:30 eon, Menjou,	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"The Better Half"; quiz	Classical Album
9:45 "A Star Is Born"	Orch.; Gracie Fields	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	show	Classical Album
10:00 Guild; O. De Havil-	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service; Defense
10:15 land: 'Male Animal'	"Alias John Freedom"	Reinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Civilian Defense	"Alias John Freedom"	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45 News; World War II	Betty Rann, songs	Music; M. Piastro, cond.	Music That Endures	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer	Reggie Child's Orchestra	News; Songs of Allies	News Service	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Dance orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Henry A. Wallace, Vice-	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	Day's End: music
11:45 Music	Sportscast; News	President	thur Mann	Day's End: News

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital; Taxes	
7:15 News Program	News report	Musical Clock; News	News comments	
7:30 Music; News	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup, songs	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Program	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club.	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss; interview	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News.	News report; "Salute"	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss: interview	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue,	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Melodic Moments	"The Breakfast Club"	"Big Sister"; sketch	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "The Captivators"	"The Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott, food.	Spotlight Revue: organ.	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	Variety Program	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 Valiant Lady	Variety Program	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 "Kitty Foyle"	D. Krause; Women-War	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 'Honeym'n Hill'; sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate'; sketch	Cheer Up Gang	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	Serial drama	Cheer Up Gang	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Kick-Congs!
11:15 Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Jane Underwood, news
11:30 Bright Horizons	"Treasury Star Parade	"Snow Village"; sketch	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Air Express Music	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter; news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Big Sister' sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz",	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Civilian Defense; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	Marjorie Mills talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15 "Ma Perkins": sk.	Earl Wrightson, songs	"Bouquet"; music	Bright Spot; Variety	Italian Melodies
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk.	Organ; vocalist	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk	"Curtain Time" with
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Marguerite Porter
2:00 Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 We Love and Learn	Fantasy in Melody	"Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Prom Date"
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Fantasy in Melody	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News Reports
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	The Three R's: variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood; "Post",	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Waltz Time	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Walter Compton, news	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:15 Walter Gross' Orch.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Across the Footlights	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
4:30 Book Talk	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Bridgeport String En-	Ben Wain, songs
4:45 News Program	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	semble: Frank Foti, con.	Johnny Long's Orchestra
5:00 The Victory Front.	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book: Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee; Taxes	"Ink Spots"
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
5:45 Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports program
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Musical Gems: vocalists	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Gypsy Strings	Musical Gems: vocalists	Paul Decker's Orchestra	Tony Martin, songs
8:00 Areh Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Pass in Review: Army	Boston School Com. Prgm
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Dave Rose's Orchestra,	activities	Richard Salinger, news
8:30 Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie and company";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace"; drama	Dramatization
8:45 Bruce; music; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace"; drama	Romance in Music
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Twelve Crowded	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
9:45 Months: survey of	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
10:00 world events;	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	Bruins-Rangers hockey
10:15 speakers	"This Nation at War"	Bob Hope Variety Show	Treasury Star Parade	game
10:30 Sen. Geo. W. Norris	"This Nation at War"	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Hockey game; News
10:45 News; World War II	Dance orchestra	Red Skelton, and Co.	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Reggie Child's Orchestra	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	'What Can I Do?': drama	Jimmy's Joy's Orchestra	Bob Chester's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Melody Hall"; orches-	Day's End: music
11:45 Music	Sportscast; News	"Music You Want"	tra; soloist	Day's End: News

Sermons Given From Pulpits Of Boston Area

Excerpts from sermons delivered yesterday at Greater Boston churches:

The Rev. Dr. Palfrey Perkins, at King's Chapel (Unitarian):

This is the last Sunday of the year, and we have that curious and quite unjust feeling of passing, — something slipping away that we will never have again. We need to remember Him to whom a thousand years are as a single day.

We have just celebrated Christmas and we are apt to think of Christmas as a sudden revelation, a visitation of God, a great moment in history when He came into life, a moment that has been made beautiful by legends.

This morning I would correct, counterbalance, that feeling of the incidence of the single event of God's visitation, by reminding you of the sense of God's constant nearness. Into the mystery of beauty and wonder we are led by our five senses, and the sixth sense, the sense of God, can flood our lives with richness and glory.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood, at Emmanuel Church (Episcopal):

We may think that we can shove love off into a stable corner, but it will ultimately emerge into authority. He who breaks that law, love breaks him.

The universe will not indefinitely stand for exploitation, hardness, selfishness. Like a child's balloon blown too taut, evils explode. Already can't we see the handwriting on the wall?

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, at Old South Church (Congregational):

It would do us no harm, and some good, to spend the next four days, or a good part of them, in casting up our vital accounts for the past year. On careful calculation the balance may not be as favorable as our hopeful estimate of it by guesswork. But let us face the facts, whatever they be, learn what they have to teach us, and then, on New Year's Eve, close this year's books for good.

Whatever the past has been, from now on, we must not stand still. The Christian measure of progress is what we are becoming in ourselves.

God has taught us of His way. We will walk in His paths. And in our immortal lives there is no ceiling prescribed for the growth we can win, if on the road of faith inspiring action we keep moving toward a character that shall flawlessly reflect the splendor of His eternal beauty.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

Religion, far from being a victim of a crisis, really finds its opportunity in a turbulent era. We are living at the end of an era. Caught in the turmoil of our crisis, we can find courage in the conviction that a new age of hope is being born before our very eyes. It is indeed true that the light is still shining in the darkness, for the darkness could not put it out!

The Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Brooks, at Dudley Street Baptist Church:

In all the periods of history when right seemed ever to be on the scaffold and wrong ever on the throne, the great adventure of living then, even as now, included a deep-seated faith in God. We face the tomorrow with God. We go out with our hand in the hands of God.

As Christians, we are trained to rely on God, and as the old order is changing very rapidly and new things are springing to the fore, we need to remember that all this of the new order needs God and that the great purposes of God never change. We must have as great a faith as now we have and develop an even greater faith for the years to come. His handclasp is our surety.

The Rev. Dr. Harold J. Ockenga, at Park Street Church (Congregational):

We believe we ought to think right, act right, have the right attitudes. If we do these simple things, then in a general sense the best kind of general health will be enjoyed.

Today's FM Programs

W62B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Day Dream Melodies.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Music from Other Lands.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Songs by Marcia.
6:45 p. m.—Life and the Land.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (42.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Joe Frasetto's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant: Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—John Kirby's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; songs; orch.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Better Half"; Quiz Show.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mel Marvin's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel" with Arthur Mann.

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, Dec. 29

10:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510mc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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MORE GOOD NEWS FROM THE PRODUCTION FRONT

"Know-How"

SAVES MANPOWER, MATERIALS AND MONEY—AND GETS THE JOB DONE!

Fortunately for All of Us, American Industry Has This "Know-How"

THEY said that America was unprepared for war and could not arm in time. But they overlooked our "secret weapon" —industrial "know-how."

They forgot that in America free enterprise had for years been encouraging—stimulating—urging men to learn how to make things better and better—in greater volume—at constantly lower costs.

Now that the needs of peace have given way to the demands of war—now that "Victory is our business"—our training in this mass production is making itself felt.

And today Victory is *your* business—just as it is ours.

And as a "stockholder" in Fighting America you want to know how well your business is operating; whether the experience and skills developed under peaceful American free enterprise are proving valuable now; whether we have acquired an ability—a "know-how"—which is equal to the demands of total war.

So one organization gives you herein a few of the many examples of how American "know-how" is getting the job done —is saving manpower, materials and *hundreds of millions of dollars!*

These are some of the things being done to avoid the tragedy of "too little and too late"—to make sure that your boy at the front has every advantage of superior equipment and protection.

An EXAMPLE —HOW GM APPLIES MASS-PRODUCTION TECHNIQUE TO MACHINE GUNS

This story of quantity production methods in the manufacture of one type of machine gun illustrates a principle exemplified throughout General Motors' production for war. Design improvements and production short-cuts have been made possible by the close cooperation and assistance of original manufacturers, machine tool producers and the Army Ordnance Department.

1. INCREASING OUTPUT

Many new processes, new tools and design changes have made possible *double the output in the same man-hours.* Manufacturing capacity and manpower were released for additional vital war tasks.

2. REDUCING COST

Production short-cuts, material savings and expanding output have *reduced the original cost by half,* with consequent important savings in the nation's expenditure for war material.

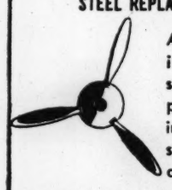
3. RAISING QUALITY

Design changes for quantity production have likewise raised quality. Many of the *more than 200 changes* have helped to make possible superior performance, added durability.

4. CONSERVING MATERIALS

Many thousands of pounds of vital materials were conserved through better processing and the substitution of less critical materials. *The number of special steels was cut from 44 to 15.*

STEEL REPLACES ALUMINUM



Aeroproducts Division is now building stronger, lighter propellers by substituting hollow steel construction for solid aluminum blades.

Saving—100 to 200 lb. of aluminum per propeller. Saving—75 lb. in weight of complete assembly

SPEEDING ENGINE PRODUCTION

At Allison Division, new multiple-spindle drills perform 14 lapping operations simultaneously, superseding single radial drill operation in these liquid-cooled aircraft engines. For this operation:

Time Reduced—80%
Production Up—393%
Machines released for other work

SUBCONTRACTING

Of 132 parts in an aircraft cannon, Oldsmobile, as prime contractor, builds three basic parts. Production of the remaining 129 parts is spread among 53 subcontractors, working under GM direction, who already had the necessary manufacturing equipment.

REDESIGNING REDUCES COST

As redesigned by Pontiac, shoulder rests for Oerlikon guns have been made simpler and less expensive. Shoulder rests are now completely adjustable for every size gunner.

This improvement reduced cost per gun $45.00

NEW MACHINES DO NEW JOBS

Cadillac craftsmen designed completely new machines for producing this complex part, a supercharger rotator vane, effecting important savings in time and material.

Time per piece reduced from 125 man-hours to 10. Material saved, 496,000 lb. per year

CASTINGS FOR FORGINGS

"ArmaSteel" castings supplant steel forgings, save large quantities of vital materials and many man-hours of machining time because there is less excess metal to be removed. Development of GM Research Laboratories and Saginaw Malleable Iron Division.

BIG SAVINGS FROM SMALL ITEMS

In tank manufacture at Fisher Body, attaching a 3-inch piece of common steel for electrical connection at the end of each welding rod is saving an important amount of critical welding material.

TWELVE TIMES AS FAST

At Buick, a newly designed electric welding machine makes it possible to speed up welding of Diesel engine crankshaft balancers from 3 to 36 per hour.

SUBSTITUTION SAVES MATERIALS

Previously drawn from brass and then nickel- and silver-plated, headlamp reflectors are now drawn at Guide Lamp Division from less critical steel, enameled and coated with vaporized aluminum. Metal per 100,000 vehicles:

OLD TYPE	NEW TYPE
65,000 lb. Copper	78,000 lb. Steel
32,000 " Zinc	5 lb. Aluminum
275 " Nickel	
160 " Silver	

WEIGHS 1/5 AS MUCH

Developed by General Motors Research Laboratories and produced by Electro-Motive Division, this newly designed "Pancake" Diesel engine weighs 1/5 as much as and takes only 1/3 of the space of any previous ocean duty Diesel of the same horsepower. Helps provide new Navy sub chasers with:

Increased speed
Longer cruising radius

CONSERVING VITAL MATERIALS

Chevrolet engineering ingenuity has developed satisfactory substitutes resulting in the following critical materials saved per 100,000 military vehicles:

5,000,000 lb. Rubber	
1,200,000 " Nickel	
500,000 " Copper	
200,000 " Chrome	
125,000 lb. Latex	70,000 lb. Tin

GM DELIVERIES OF WAR MATERIALS

General Motors Employees Set New Record

Although 37,892 General Motors employees are in the armed forces, employment for November of this year in the United States was 20.2 per cent above that of the same period in 1941. Pay rolls were up 51.0 per cent. Average hours of work were up 17.3 per cent.

From their earnings, General Motors men and women are purchasing War Bonds in ever-increasing volume.

IT TAKES A LOT OF MONEY TO WIN A WAR— *BUY* WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

EVERYBODY Buy More War Bonds and Stamps

It's your boys—AND YOU!—who must win this war. They, with their daring and their fighting ability; you, backing them up with your money that must buy them their guns and ammunition, planes and tanks, equipment and supplies.

Don't fail the boys! Buy War Bonds and Stamps for all you're worth—the way they fight!

GENERAL MOTORS

"Victory Is Our Business!"

THE AMERICAN WAY WILL WIN

U. S. Cautious as Giraud Takes Helm

Continued from Page 1

been engineered by some fanatic. Washington does not pretend to know. But because of these various unanswered questions there is still an element of uncertainty despite a strong sense of relief that this morning dawned without any of the possible dangers inherent in the situation showing up.

Major Consideration

In official Washington eyes this question of whether the Darlan assassination was part of a German plot completely overshadowed the question of French unity, which so far as the State and War Departments are concerned is secondary to the immediate security of Allied military forces in Africa.

It is only now that as the danger of a plot recedes United States officials give some attention to the question of reconciling the Fighting French with the French leaders in Africa. And even now this is still subordinate to the question of getting a real French army into action on the United Nations side.

What United States policy wants basically is a real French army fighting against the Germans. To Washington the selection of General Giraud is particularly important for that reason. He commands all French military forces in Africa, and he is interested in fighting Germans. He is considered absolutely trustworthy here, and therefore his elevation in authority reduces hesitation about sending good American equipment to French troops.

Situation Improves

If the loss of Admiral Darlan and the gain of General Giraud also results in a unification of French groups, that will be a real gain which Washington will welcome with a profound sigh of relief. Certainly the chances have been improved during the past 24 hours. Fighting French headquarters here has issued a statement that General Giraud is the best qualified of all the men in the African group to lead a conciliation with the Fighting French movement.

London obviously expects an early rapprochement between Generals Charles de Gaulle and Giraud, and there are reasons for believing that negotiations are already under way.

Whether it can be on the basis of an alleged Fighting French "four-point program" involving continuation of General de Gaulle as the head of the French National Committee with General Giraud subordinate to him is uncertain. Perhaps the London group would not stick at a point requiring the submission of all French groups to General de Gaulle.

The Fighting French group in Washington knows nothing about the purported four-point program which emanated from London. Its spokesman here takes the position that politics are not involved and that it is solely a question of achieving military unity among all French groups. Such a basis would undoubtedly make conciliation possible very soon.

Anxiety Reduced

Thus, the selection of General Giraud seems to have a constructive effect all along the line. It reduces concern here over disturbances behind the African Front. It removes hesitation about sending American equipment to French troops. It opens the way for unification of the African with the de Gaullist French elements.

In official American circles the emphasis is on the elevation of General Giraud, not on the assassination of Admiral Darlan. What is good in the results of the swift changes in Africa is credited to the ability of the French group to agree promptly and unanimously on General Giraud, not to the assassination of Admiral Darlan, which was sincerely regretted at least in military quarters and which caused two days of extreme anxiety here.

The only official American comment to date was a statement of Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the Darlan assassination which reflected this initial anxiety about the military situation. Mr. Hull said:

"The all-important consideration is that we be not diverted for a moment from the supreme objective of the United Nations in the present battle against the Axis forces for control of the African continent and the Mediterranean. This battle is still at a crucial and critical stage. The fullest measure of unified support is needed by General Eisenhower and his associates.

"Of Admiral Darlan, it may be repeated that the part he played in North Africa related primarily to the military situation and was of incalculable aid to the Allied armies in the battle which is still raging. His assassination was an odious and cowardly act."

By a Staff Artist

Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud

Commander of the French forces in North Africa, who has now been named also to the civil governorship of the French territory in North Africa in succession to Admiral Jean Darlan.

Lines of Japanese Broken By Allies in Buna Area

Continued from Page 1

ready at dawn Wednesday for their attack on the airfield.

I watched this attack developing today from an artillery observation post in a captured Japanese bunker just south of the bridge over the creek.

I lay with an artillery officer who was directing a 25-pounder gun fire on enemy positions in trees at the further end of an air strip several yards away. There were Japanese bunkers north of the bridge, and it was possible to see a slight movement of the enemy.

Australians Rush In

Suddenly we heard the sound of firing coming from that direction, and we saw the mud-covered figures of the Japanese defenders scuttling away into the grass. The Australians then appeared, charging in from the rear, and within 10 minutes an Australian officer was clambering toward us across the bridge whose central span was destroyed.

Immediately the position was cleared, American and Australian engineers who had been waiting under cover of the trees 100 yards to the rear rushed toward the bridge with lengths of timber already cut and prepared for reconstruction.

The Japanese made a feeble effort to interrupt the work of repair, sending over a few shells from their mountain gun. With dumb precision all fell in the same place well off the target.

Occasional bursts of machine-gun fire swept around and over us, rattling against the protection of the pillbox in which I was lying, but no one was hurt.

Troops' Morale Boosted

Later in the afternoon an American General and his Aide arrived and we all walked across to the other side of the creek and inspected pillboxes which still smelled strongly of recently departed Japanese.

All this time, under cover of our gunfire, the Aussies were plugging doggedly down the airfield, driving the Japanese before them. With the bridge across the creek in our hands, it is now possible to push men and machines on to the airfield and develop our gains.

The ugly gray snouts of the tanks, poking through their camouflage, lay ready for their next job. This success and the presence of tanks has had a great effect in boosting the morale of the troops.

The long days of waiting and lying in the mud seem to be drawing to an end. As I walked back through the American lines the morale was high.

Packages From Home

Moreover, it was mail day, the first for many weeks, and everyone had piles of letters and parcels from home. There was a feeling of Christmas in the air. I was taken to see a Christmas tree this unit had rigged up. It would have done credit to any home in the United States. Every ingenuity had been used to make it look like the real thing. White paper and cotton batting was festooned all around it, and mixed in with it was red cloth. Many of the men had already hung their home parcels unopened on the tree.

The American Red Cross had arranged for every American serving on this front to receive a Christmas package. I saw these coming in by plane to the crude airfield that serves this sector front—bundle after bundle of them.

Jimmy Stewart of the Red Cross was wondering how on earth in this land where transport is scarce he could get them all to the front in time. It's a big job, but he tackled it, and on Christmas Day every man had his packet.

Even in the firing line there will be some Christmas cheer for the American troops.

Giraud Named French Chief For Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, Dec. 28 (AP)—Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud was selected by the French Imperial Council to succeed Admiral Jean Darlan a few hours after the latter's funeral.

General Giraud, thus given full power as High Commissioner and Commander in Chief of the French land, sea, and air forces in French Africa, called for unity in an order of the day issued immediately after his selection was announced. The order follows:

"Assuming the functions of High Commissioner of French Africa after the tragedy which cost Admiral Darlan's life, I ask all to stand united behind me to assure, with the support of our Allies, the success of our armies.

"Only one thing counts: France and her Empire; there is but one aim: victory."

The order was signed by General Giraud as "General of the Army, High Commissioner in French Africa, Commander in Chief of the Land, Sea, and Air Forces."

Cabinet Not Chosen

A French spokesman said General Giraud has yet to select his cabinet of advisers.

Attending the Council meeting at which the famous soldier was chosen were Gen. Auguste Noguès, Governor of French Morocco, Pierre Boisson, Governor General of French West Africa who recently opened the important port of Dakar to the Allies, Yves Chatel, Governor of Algeria, and Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, former Aviation Secretary in the Vichy French Cabinet.

The French Imperial Council convened at 4 p. m. Sunday.

After reaching its decision the Council issued the following communiqué:

"The members of the Imperial Council decided unanimously that Gen. Henri Giraud shall exercise the functions of High Commissioner in French Africa and Commender in Chief of the French Army, Navy and Air Force."

The selection of General Giraud put at the helm in French North and West Africa a hero of three daring escapes in two wars—once from Germany in World War I, again from Germany in the present war, and finally his spectacular flight via submarine and plane from France to joint Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower a few hours before the Allied landings in North Africa Nov. 8.

Speed Causes Surprise

The Council's action was taken in accordance with an ordinance promulgated Dec. 2 stating that "in case of the disablement or absence of the High Commissioner of North Africa his functions will be assumed by General Noguès, Resident General of French Morocco. If the disablement is of long duration the Imperial Council within a month shall choose the person to exercise in full the functions of the High Commissioner of North Africa."

The selection of General Giraud was expected generally but the speed with which the Council reached the decision came as a surprise and some political quarters in North Africa also were startled by the announcement that he would wield fully both the civil and military authority.

There was no immediate announcement whether General Giraud would continue in active command of the French Army, which already is a highly important factor in the Allied campaign in Tunisia, or relinquish that role to a subordinate.

The announcement also failed to indicate whether active steps would be taken toward unification of all French colonies in Africa under a single leadership during the war.

The fighting French under Gen. Charles de Gaulle now administer Equatorial Africa and the Chad areas adjoining General Giraud's new domain as well as Syria and other scattered portions of the French Empire.

The Council's action brought to the top of the complex political setup in North and West Africa a man who was so important in the Allied program for freeing French territories from Axis domination that one of the most daring undertakings of the war—a submarine dash into the mined water of a French port—was risked to bring him to the side of the Allies in North Africa.

States' Role Raised In Federal Work

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Federal business no longer is big business in Washington, D. C., alone. Six states have more than 100,000 Federal Government workers each.

New York State, with 210,000, rivals the District of Columbia with 283,000. Pennsylvania has 188,600; California, 154,900; Texas, 126,100; Virginia, 113,500, and Massachusetts, 104,200.

There may be others now over the 100,000 mark. These figures, the latest available, record the totals as of last July and Federal employment has been growing steadily since then.

No new figures are expected until after the war. The Civil Service Commission says it is too busy to make more of such state breakdowns.

A Labor Department review noted that in six States the Federal Government has more employees than there are state anl local government employees.

"In Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, and Washington," the review explained, "the Federal Government was the main public employer because of War and Navy Department establishments."

Texas and Nevada were the other States in this category.

New Soviet Trap Closing on Nazis in Stalingrad

Continued from Page 1

here, it probably will mean they have decided to give up all of Tripolitania and join the Axis forces in Tunisia, where the American Air Force has carried out new and damaging attacks on enemy shipping, docks, and transport.

The waning power of the enemy's submarine weapon was shown in the disclosure that only eight merchantmen were lost in the Atlantic last week.

In the Far East, a rapidly developing Allied aerial offensive punctuated with bombs Premier Hideki Tojo's broadcast warning to the Japanese people that "the real war is starting from now."

While Premier Tojo was mixing bombast, ambiguity, and palpable concern for the Japanese home front into a typical Nipponese oratorical omelette, Allied planes were striking heavy blows across the Far Eastern theater from Burma to the Solomons. They were credited with shooting down 33 to 36 Japanese planes, damaging at least 4 ships and bombing 8 or more bases in week-end attacks.

In addition to efforts to bolster morale at home, Premier Tojo's speech was significant mainly for an oblique admission that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's 1,000,000-man army has put Japan on the defensive, at least psychologically, on the Indian-Burma front, and that Nipponese forces along the Soviet-Siberian frontier have been substantially strengthened.

Russian Front:

Soviet Captures Two Key Cities

Capture of Biriukov by Soviet forces southwest of Stalingrad and the seizure of Solonetzky northeast of Biriukov by the armies of the Middle Don brought two of the main arcs of Russia's great southern offensive near a junction.

Biriukov, in the southeast corner of the Don elbow, is about 22 miles northeast of Tsimlyansk, where the Germans first crossed the Don last summer and developed their attack along the Novorossisk-Stalingrad railway up past Kotelnikovski to Stalingrad.

Solonetzky is northeast of Biriukov and it was the capture of this village which put at least the advance forces of the two armies 45 miles apart.

The Russian armies, engaged in four winter offensives, were pursuing every advantage night and day while Russian dispatches pictured the Germans as wasting hundreds of men in fruitless counterattacks at some points and abandoning great stores of equipment in their haste to retreat at others.

The Russians had captured Tatsinskaya, 50 miles east of Likhaya on the Stalingrad-Likhaya railway, and in that position they were only 90 miles from Rostov.

The British radio reported that the Russians were within 80 miles of Rostov.

By capture of Tatsinskaya, the Russians were in control of virtually all the 229-mile railway between Stalingrad and Likhaya, and were close to large coal fields in the region.

With a bitter, chilling east wind behind them, the Russians continued to drive on southwest of Stalingrad, where earlier they had been reported only 20 miles north of Kotelnikovski. Some 300,000 Germans were reported trapped in the Volga-Don River area by this drive and another northwest of the Stalingrad.

Stronghold Taken In Middle Don Area

Farther west, in the Middle Don, a German stronghold was reported taken and 600 Germans killed in only two sectors. Large quantities of equipment and food stores also were seized in this area, a Soviet communiqué reported.

The offensive was reaching so deeply into the German rear that crated planes were being found at railroad stations like Tatsinskaya, it was reported. A large sum of German and Soviet currency was seized in a bank at Voloshino, west of Millerovo, together with a warehouse full of grain and many automobiles, dispatches reaching Moscow from the front said.

In the Velikie Luki region of the central front west of Moscow, a Soviet communiqué said, four more populated communities were taken by the advancing Red Army. The Russians are approximately 90 miles from the Latvian border in this region.

"The German Command is throwing its soldiers into fruitless counterattacks," the communiqué said of the fighting on this front.

In the Caucasian foothills southeast of Nalchil the Germans were reported thrown from several dominating hill positions. A large village also was taken after a fierce battle, the communiqué said.

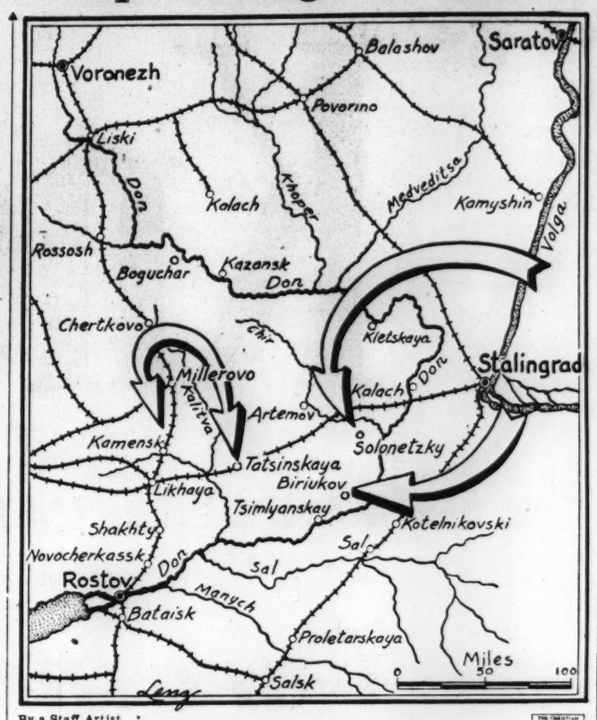
The fighting inside Stalingrad continued despite the peril confronting the German forces there and the Russians said they captured several enemy blockhouses and dugouts in the factory district of the city.

Northwest of the city a "height of great tactical importance" was reported occupied and held despite German counterattacks. Two hundred German troops were said to have been killed in this fighting.

A Moscow radiocast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said 66,000 German prisoners had been taken by the Russians in the Middle Don sector alone during the past 10 days.

The invaders were said to have been dislodged from 800 inhabited localities in the same period.

"The more blows they get," the Moscow Radio was quoted, "the more they lie and the more they shout about their own successes."



By a Staff Artist

German Armies Face Trap

White arrows on right show how two Soviet forces are moving toward a juncture to nip off an estimated 500,000 Axis troops in the Stalingrad salient. Only 45 miles separate the two arms of the pincers. On the left, white arrows indicate how Soviet thrusts more or less have isolated Millerovo and captured the key railroad town of Tatsinskaya.

Hero Medal Awarded Elliott Roosevelt

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Dec. 28

Lieut. Col. Elliott Roosevelt, who commands a 12th Air Force photographic unit, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for "heroism and extraordinary achievement" in flights "made voluntarily with complete disregard for his personal safety."

The medal was pinned on the President's son Sunday by Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle, American Air Force commander on the Tunisian front.

At the same time it was disclosed that President Roosevelt had awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, commander of Allied naval forces in the North African campaign.

British Army Net Just Misses Rommel

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 28

A Daily Herald correspondent in North Africa quoted Axis prisoners today as saying that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was almost caught himself in a British trap at Marble Arch.

The trapped unit, these captured Germans said, split up in small groups and the German commander was lucky enough to be in one which broke through the British lines.

It was the second time within a year that Marshal Rommel has been reported escaping from the British grasp. The last time British commandos raided his desert headquarters in a spectacular foray, but Marshal Rommel was away at the time.

Tojo Warns:

Japan Preparing For Air Attacks

Premier and War Minister Gen. Hidehi Tojo's grim warning that the United Nations are planning important counterstrokes and that "the real war" is only starting was sugared somewhat by flamboyant Japanese claims that the American, British and Netherlands Navies have so far lost 38 per cent of their ships.

In an address to the Diet, broadcast by the Japanese and German Radios, Premier Tojo pointed out tough military problems in the Solomons, the Aleutians, India and China, and declared Japan was busy day and night "providing against air raids and preparing for future war developments."

He gave the account as an apparent warning that no early victory could be expected, but declared Japan had been strengthened by receiving from conquered areas in the South Pacific 1,800,000 tons of raw materials, or 70 per cent more than Nippon's needs for a whole year.

Naval Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada advanced the claims of heavy Allied naval losses—obviously greatly exaggerated—asserting 1,100,000 tons of Allied warships have been sunk since the war began. He listed 11 battleships, 11 aircraft carriers, 46 cruisers, 48 destroyers, 93 submarines, and 54 other warships in this total, claimed 164 Allied warcraft—including 9 battleships and 4 carriers—had been damaged, and 424 Allied merchant ships sunk and 503 captured.

And he added, in this account highly colored for home-front consumption, that Japanese planes had destroyed 3,853 Allied planes, while losing only 568.

Premier Tojo hinted that trouble might break out anytime with Russia, now bound by a nonaggression treaty, but said Japan was ready.

"The defense of our frontier in the north of Manchukuo," he said, "have been further strengthened in view of the continually changing world situation, so that the undisturbed progress of the eastern Asiatic war is guaranteed."

The Premier mentioned the Aleutians, Burma, the Solomons, and New Guinea as probable sites of "counterattacks" by the United Nations, and estimated the Allies had some 1,000,000 troops and 600 aircraft in India, with these forces continually increasing."

Libya:

Rommel Rear Guard Battling British

Gen. Sir. Bernard L. Montgomery reported in a Cairo communiqué that the British Eighth Army had engaged General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's rear guard in the region of Wadi Bei el Chebir, 40 miles west of Sirte and only about 15 miles east of Buerat el Hsun. The Libyan shore bends northward there toward Misurata and forms a huge hump in the coastline.

Flanking marshlands and hills in the immediate stretch ahead gave Marshal Rommel his most advantageous position to stop and fight since his defeated army pulled up stakes at El Agheila, 220 miles east of Buerat el Hsun.

If Marshal Rommel abandons the Misurata positions, he has no place to stop short of Tripoli, and even there he perhaps can make no prolonged stand.

Although he might save men and material and strengthen the Axis forces in Tunisia by quickly abandoning his Libyan positions, military commentators pointed out that the Eighth Army and its powerful air force would be at his heels and ready to join the British First Army in a two-way drive upon Tunis and Bizerte.

The Italian High Command admitted that "reconnaissance" activity was growing more intense in the "Sirte region" of Libya, a term it uses to obscure the extent of the rout in Tripolitania.

It claimed that Allied attacks in Tunisia were repulsed, however, and the German High Command said some ground had been gained by the Axis there.

The only ground action reported from the Allied side was from the French forces guarding the southern flank in Tunisia. The French claimed an important advance south of Pont-du-Fahs, about 30 miles southwest of Tunis.

The Axis air force was being compelled to move from one airfield to another so rapidly in Libya that it was able to put up practically no opposition.

In Tunisia, American P-40 Warhawks, newest model of the Curtiss fighter plane, were in action for the first time, escorting Flying Fortresses in attacks on Sfax.

The Allied-controlled Morocco Radio reported that the bulk of Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps was streaming into Tripoli in its long retreat westward from Egypt.

Battle of Buna:

Air Triumph Scored By P-38 Fighters

In announcing that Allied troops are steadily attacking the last Japanese lines at Buna in New Guinea, the Allied Command in Australia also disclosed in a communiqué that American P-38 fighters had made their debut on that front with victory.

Hammering ceaselessly at Japanese remnants trapped in a coastal strip in the Buna area, Allied troops attacking from the left have driven a wedge into the enemy's defense system, and on the right "important enemy gun emplacements have been taken," the communiqué reported.

Further up the coast, east of Sanananda Track, the Allies were said to have made "small but important gains."

The Japanese are staging last-ditch resistance, declared the communiqué, describing the fighting as "a program of sanguinary local actions for the reduction of the bunker-type strong points."

In the skies above the Buna front, P-38 fighters swooped to the attack Sunday for the first time in this area and shot down 15 of 40 Japanese planes supporting the enemy garrison, the bulletin added.

Twelve of the P-38s were said to have tackled a force of 25 fighters and 15 bombers, knocking down 13 of the former and two of the latter at a cost of only one plane slightly damaged. The Japanese also lost three fighters shot down by Allied medium bombers and another by antiaircraft fire.

Over New Britain, Allied bombers, meanwhile, heavily damaged four enemy ships off Rabaul in an attack on shipping and port facilities at night.

The communiqué said direct hits were scored on a 15,000-ton transport which turned over on its side in the harbor, set fire to two medium-sized cargo vessels, and fired another cargo ship in St. George's Channel, forcing the Japanes to abandon it.

Guadalcanal:

Japanese Trying To Supply Forces

The Navy announced in Washington that the Japanese were attempting to supply their hard-pressed forces on Guadalcanal Island by air, but declared that supplies which the Japanese dropped by parachute were discovered on the ground and bombed and strafted by Army Airacobras.

On Sunday, Douglas Dauntless dive bombers and Airacobra fighters bombed and strafed a Japanese camp northwest of Kokumbona, on Guadalcanal, the Navy reported.

It said that on Saturday, Lockheed Lightning fighters attacked Japanese shore installations on Kiska. Two of the long-range planes were lost, but the pilot of one was reported rescued.

Also on Saturday, Dauntless dive bombers attacked the Japanese airfield at Munda on New Georgia Island, the Navy said.

It reported that a second Japanese vessel had been sunk in an attack Saturday near Wickham Island. An earlier communiqué had reported only one sinking and gave the date of the attack as Friday.

Calcutta Raided:

Japanese Planes Do Slight Damage

Japanese planes raided Calcutta again this morning, causing less than 10 casualties and only slight damage, a British communiqué issued in New Delhi announced.

Enemy aircraft also bombed two places in Eastern Bengal, "causing slight damage and a small number of casualties," the bulletin said.

An earlier report said only a few Japanese planes attacked Calcutta, which was hit three nights in succession last week.

In Air Over China:

Japanese Routed By American Fliers

United States and Japanese bombers traded blows over the Chrstmas week end and the Japanese wound up in second place, losing eight of 21 bombers in raids on Yunnan Province Sunday, Chinese air-defense headquarters at Kunming announced.

Two American planes were lost in an aerial clash over Yunnan Province on Christmas Day, but they took with them three enemy bombers and five fighters, said a communiqué from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters.

A flight of American bombers manned by volunteers dropped destructive cargoes of bombs on Japanese barracks and warehouses at Teng-yueh in western Yunnan Province Christmas Eve and every flier returned to a holiday eve celebration that night.

Sunday's attack by 21 Japanese bombers was part of a new enemy aerial offensive opened Christmas Day, when more than 80 Japanese planes swept over the Salween River district in Southwestern China and Northeastern Burma, the Chinese Central News Agency said.

Sinkings:

Two U-Boats Sunk By Allied Warships

Typical of the method in which the U-boat, in some instances, was finding itself the hunted instead of the hunter, was the report from London which told how two British destroyers and a Norwegian corvette sank two submarines and probably destroyed a third in the Atlantic.

Protecting an Allied convoy in a four-day battle with the raiders in October, the warships rammed and shelled two submarines to the bottom and heavily depth-charged and shelled the third.

These fast, quick-maneuvering type of fighting craft were highly praised for antisubmarine action by Frank Knox, United States Navy Secretary, recently.

Three of the eight ships reported lost last week were American, 2 were British, and 1 was of Panamanian registry. Two other United Nations vessels, of unidentified nationality, also were announced as lost. Fifty-two seamen were reported killed or missing while 340 were rescued.

The tabulation of announced Western Atlantic sinkings:

	Dec. 20-26	Since Pearl Harbor
Off United States	2	197
Off Canada	0	50
In Caribbean	1	176
In Gulf of Mexico	0	46
Off South America	5	103
Total	8	572

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British Drive Linked to Aid Of Free China and Siberia

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The British thrust into Burma means that at last the United Nations are on their way to fulfilling their obligations to Free China. But it has other implications of almost equal importance.

One of these may be the forestalling of the long-expected Japanese drive on Eastern Siberia. Evidence for the latter possibility is highly speculative, but forms an interesting pattern in conjunction with the history of Russo-Japanese relations in the past year.

It has been apparent for some weeks that the Japanese, like the Germans, have been very much on edge. Their propaganda on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor and after was full of warnings regarding the danger of an attack on Japan, the probability of a long war, and the need for further sacrifices, according to analyses of the Federal Communications Commission's Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

On Dec. 12 Emperor Hirohito visited the Grand Shrine at Ise—something he never does except on the most momentous occasions. He was accompanied by a large group of high officials, whose subsequent remarks indicated unmistakably that the Emperor was worried over the present status of the war.

Said Vice-President Ando of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, "His Imperial Majesty has been greatly worried about the future of Japan."

Following his return, the Emperor took another unprecedented step, summoning a large group of industrial and financial leaders to meet him at the Imperial Palace on Dec. 15. Before the audience Premier Hideki Tojo, who is apparently using the Emperor for propaganda as never before, told the conference that "all efforts of the nation must be concentrated" on the mobilization of industry and manpower for the prosecution of the war.

Radio Speech Cut Off

The note of Army grimness was emphasized when a recent radio speech of Col. Nakaye Yahagi, Chief of the Japanese Army press section, was cut off in the middle of a sentence. Colonel Yahagi had started out by offering his audience the hope that America might accept a negotiated peace if it were beaten in the Solomons and North Africa. His last two sentences, however, were these:

"I assume that our people will feel considerably inconvenienced in their financial life when they face a shortage of vessels, great effort for the increase of production, and air raids by the enemy. Like the past year, we will not see succeeding victories. . . ." At this point, and without any explanation, he was cut off

These strange events point to one of two things: either the Japanese have a severe case of nerves, or they are working up to a momentous move of their own, perhaps against Eastern Siberia.

The former explanation would seem reasonable, since the Japanese have not had any major victories since Burma in May and the Aleutian landings in June, and their plans have gone awry in China and the Solomons. There is little doubt that they fear American material might.

Increase in Troops

Japan may also have had some advance knowledge of the Burma attack. Last spring and summer Tokyo radio was actively threatening India. For several months such threats have not been heard. Japan is known to have several divisions of troops in Northern Burma, and Chungking has predicted that these would lead a new offensive against Yunnan Province, an attack which now appears to be developing.

The main evidence for the second hypothesis—that the Japanese were preparing to unleash a great new offensive in the North—is the Chinese report that the number of Japanese troops in Manchuria has been increased to 1,000,000. Japanese radio references to this situation are very guarded. On Dec. 16, for example, Tokyo reported to the home audience the following statement of Col. Kitayoshi Matsuoka of the Kwantung Army:

"We are seriously concerned with the guarding of the border. . . . The defense of the north is firm, a parallel of the activities in the south. Our defense of the north is perfect. You may be assured."

References to Japanese-Soviet relations have been almost entirely lacking in Tokyo radio in recent months. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Soviet revolution, Japanese officials politely attended a reception at the Russian Embassy in Tokyo. But Hsinking radio reported that White Russians in Harbin launched a three-day anti-Communist movement, with lectures on the "theory of Communism," masses and memorial services. Tokyo radio also told of a memorial service in Peiping for a White Russian prince and princess who "fell victims to the Red Revolution."

This was nothing very new, however, since last summer Tokyo has featured broadcasts in the Russian language by a White Russian commentator.

Signs of Friction

Rumors of impending conflict between Japan and Russia have usually been accompanied by obvious signs of friction. In the summer of 1941 such an attack was generally expected if Moscow fell to the Nazis; but Moscow did not fall, and the attack on Pearl Harbor may well have been an alternative plan.

In the early part of 1942, when the Japanese were sweeping everything before them, Japanese jingos talked loudly of Allied attempts to create friction between Japan and the Soviets, and Moscow issued a warning to the Japanese not to attempt anything. In June tension mounted again over the sinking of the Russian ship Angarstroi. The Japanese blamed this on America, but Moscow said point-blank that Japanese submarines had sunk this ship and had tried to sink another Russian vessel.

During the summer Chungking persistently reported increasing Japanese troop concentrations in the north. These reports were used in some quarters to explain the Japanese defeats and withdrawals in Central China. The occupation of the outer Aleutians in June was also viewed as a move to cut off Siberia from direct aid from this country.

August and September, after the summer floods were over, were considered favorable months for an attack. Some experts expected it to come late in September, after the end of the fishing season. The resignation of Foreign Minister Togo in September was interpreted as backing up this view, although Togo's position was by no means clear. But the American offensive in the Solomons and the stubborn Russian resistance at Stalingrad may have discouraged a move at that time

Strategy of Secrecy

It is possible that all of these "crises" may have been deliberate propaganda diversions by the Japanese. Tokyo's recent reticence on Soviet relations may be significant, if this is true. Its warlike moves in the past have been secretly prepared in order to gain the advantage of surprise, as is well known.

In any case, if Japan intended to move north it would do so when it was least expected. Winter weather has been cited as an obstacle to an attack; but the Kwantung Army is trained for winter fighting, and it would be a distinct advantage for a mechanized attack to have the rivers frozen over.

Furthermore, the whereabouts of large numbers of Japanese troops is something of a mystery, at least to the layman. In view of recent military developments, it seems unlikely that Japan would undertake an attack on Australia or India, or a major offensive in China. Therefore, unless large concentrations of troops are being held in reserve to meet Allied offensives, Russia would seem to be the logical enemy.

Implied Warning to Russia

These long-range factors support the view that an attack on Siberia is inevitable, unless Japan is put in an extremely defensive position:

1. The Japanese emphasis of security from attack makes it essential that the Siberian maritime provinces be brought into the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." Japanese warnings of the danger of air raids seem to have this in mind.

As recently as Dec. 15, Tokyo radio told the world that American requests for the use of Siberian air bases must come to naught because of the Japanese-Soviet neutrality pact, "and as long as it remains in force, North American ships and planes cannot utilize the Russian bases." This type of implied warning to Russia has appeared periodically.

2. The militarists now running the Japanese Government represent primarily the Kwantung Army group, headed by Generals Tojo, Nishio, and Itagaki. Their first aim has always been to expand northward, along the lines laid down by the Tanaka Memorial. The Navy group, on the other hand, has favored southward expansion. Now that the Navy has had its innings, it would be natural for the Kwantung group to be waiting jealously its chance to tackle the Soviet Siberian Army.

Officials of the Imperial Rule Association, Japan's single, fascistic political group, have also favored a northward move. Several of them have recently exhorted their compatriots not to forget "the importance of Manchukuo . . . in these times when most attention is concentrated on the southern regions."

3. Japan still has certain obligations to Germany and Italy under the Tripartite military pact, although it may be expected to honor them only when it stands to gain the most. On the anniversary of Pearl Harbor German and Italian military attachés in Tokyo expressed their hope for "even closer liaison co-operation among the three countries in order to speed up destruction of the enemy." On Dec. 11 Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani responded, "The peoples of the three countries, with complete mutual trust based on courage and on faith, must continue to advance firmly toward the common goal. . . ."

The evidence is not conclusive enough to justify the assertion that Japan has been intending to attack Siberia this winter. Such a possibility certainly exists, however; and the invasion of Burma may be timed just right to forestall it.

Australian Cabinet Puts Ban On Hiring Domestic Servants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 28—The biggest surprise of the week was a decision by the War Cabinet that restrictions on the employment of domestic servants, which were postponed indefinitely a week ago, now will be enforced in their original form.

In accepting a subcommittee's recommendation, the Cabinet ignored the opinion of the Commonwealth Solicitor General, indorsed by Attorney General H. V. Evatt, that if the plan were submitted to the High Court it would be vetoed. Already the New South Wales Housewives Association has announced its intention of testing the legality of the regulations—in some quarters it is maintained that this was exactly what all but the Left-wing Cabinet members had hoped for when they agreed to accept the subcommittee's recommendation. Here is the setup as seen by some close observers. There recently has been a certain amount of friction in labor's ranks, notably on Prime Minister John Curtin's plan to extend the sphere of militia operation of men drafted solely for home defense.

Mr. Curtin, with four of the six states backing him, is sure to obtain indorsement of the plan by the Interstate Labor Conference when it meets Jan. 4 to give its final decision.

But there still are some Cabinet Ministers and a section of the Labor Party outside of Parliament which are critical of Mr. Curtin's action.

In "throwing overboard labor's anticonscription plank" it is now being said that it is not a mere coincidence that placation of the Left-wingers by reintroduction of the ban on employment of domestic servants except by permit has come close on the heels of difficulties within the ministry and the labor movement on the militia question.

Whether the concession to the Left-wingers has any real substance remains to be seen. Neither the Solicitor General nor the Attorney General have changed their opinion that the ban on domestic service is unenforceable unless the Government is able to provide for the immediate transfer of domestic servants to war work.

Thus, if the matter is taken to the High Court, there will arise the curious position of the Government's legal advisers instructing counsel to argue a case which the legal advisers already have affirmed to be unsound.

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Flames of War at Bengasi

Associated Press

British Find Italian Ship Afire

An Italian vessel was still burning in the harbor at Bengasi when the British arrived to take over. The Britons set up a Bofors gun on the concrete breakwater to protect their own shipping. The Royal Navy co-operated with the British Eighth Army on the job.

5 Waacs in Africa Raised to Captains

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Dec. 28

Promotion came quickly to the first five Waacs to reach the African war theater.

Within a week of their arrival all five have been raised from second lieutenant to captain.

Despite the promotions, one Waac was forced to continue to wear the lieutenant's bar.

"They're all out of captain's bars here," she explained, laughing.

London Hopes for Pact By Giraud and de Gaulle

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 28—The appointment of Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud to succeed Admiral Jean Darlan as President of the French African Imperial Council is regarded here as holding out the best hope yet of uniting all Frenchmen in the war of liberation against the Axis.

There is definite prospect of an accord between General Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, who from the beginning had denounced Admiral Darlan and refused to have anything whatever to do with him.

But General de Gaulle has several times indicated his readiness to work with General Giraud, and General Giraud's recent statement that French plans in North Africa call for the co-operation of General de Gaulle is seen here as a sign of good progress now being possible toward French unity.

General de Gaulle is going to Washington soon, accompanied by Gen. Georges Catroux, it is understood in London, although the visit is not yet officially confirmed. General de Gaulle and General d' Astier de la Vigeria, who recently was named second in command of the Fighting French forces by General de Gaulle, lunched yesterday with Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Talk With Giraud?

Reporting these moves, the French daily paper France, published in London, today gives credence to a rumor that Gen. d'Astier de la Vigerie recently flew to North Africa and had a conference with General Giraud there. Before the luncheon with Mr. Churchill, General de Gaulle's French National Committee, according to an official announcement, "considered information relating to the most recent events in French North Africa and discussed the consequences of these events from the point of view of the union of the French people and the French Empire in the war."

This pointed reference to union is considered extremely significant coming at this particular time. In fact, there is a strong feeling in French circles here, as well as in diplomatic quarters generally in London, that the moment is approaching for all Frenchmen everywhere to rally behind a single standard in the war of liberation at the side of the United Nations against the Axis oppressors.

From Africa come several straws which indicate how strongly the wind is blowing in the direction of this new French unity. General Giraud's first action after his appointment as High Commissioner was to issue a proclamation calling on all to unite to assure success of the French Army and victory for France and the United Nations.

At the same time, it became known that Fighting French forces under General Le Clerc have moved northward from Chad and now are operating in Southern Libya.

Advance in Tunisia

In Tunisia itself, a communiqué from French headquarters in North Africa last night claimed an "important advance" by French troops in the southern sector of the Tunisian front.

Finally, it is reported from Nairobi that French Somaliland is about to join the United Nations in the war as a result of the British mission which recently went to Djibouti to discuss the situation with General Dupont, who has been acting as Governor of Somaliland.

The British mission was headed by Gen. C. C. Fowkes, Commander of the British Forces in Ethiopia, and by H. L. Hopkinson of the Foreign Office, who is attached to Richard G. Casey, British Minister of State at Cairo.

In London, all these signs of the trend toward unity among Frenchmen are welcomed. But there is no exaggerated optimism. It is realized it will not be easy to achieve agreement among all the various shades of French opinion here, in the United States, and in France itself—not to mention Metropolitan France.

Less Uneasiness

Nevertheless, though difficulties still exist, there is general conviction that the French North African situation no longer contains anything like the same cause for uneasiness. In a sense, the position is back again where it was in the beginning, when General Giraud was first proclaimed as Commander in Chief in North Africa under the aegis of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

At that time, the influence of Vichy and the prestige of Marshal Philippe Pétain were too strong in Morocco and Algeria, and General Eisenhower called in Admiral Darlin.

Now, however, General Giraud has been chosen Chief by the same leaders who formerly refused to follow him: namely, Gen. Auguste Nogués and Pierre Boisson, Governors of Morocco and French Northwest Africa, respectively. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect he will be able this time to maintain his authority over the North African territories with the backing of the United Nations.

Some concern still is felt here over the whole affair and all the mystery by no means is cleared up yet. In particular, the authorities are criticized for continuing to withhold the name of Admiral Darlan's assassin and the details of his confession.

In some quarters, also, there is a demand that the Allies ought to exercise more authority in the administration of North African affairs, since they are likely to be held responsible for developments there.

On the whole, however, the dominant feeling in London today is that the outlook is propitious for important steps toward French unity, not yet, of course, for the framing of France's postwar regime, but for rallying all Frenchmen behind France's re-entry into the war for its own freedom.

28 Are Killed, 119 Injured In Train Wreck in Canada

ALMONTE, Ontario, Dec. 28 (AP)—At least 28 persons were killed and 119 injured persons resulted from the collision of a Canadian Pacific Railway troops train into three rear wooden cars of a local passenger train at the station here last night.

At Ottawa, Col. C. C. Stibbard, of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada, said it would open an inquiry into the accident today.

It's Realistic War for Durban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa—Food and clothing restrictions here are bringing home to South Africans th urgent necessity of conserving all possible transport space for war materials for the fighting forces in North and East Africa.

The menus at hotels have been compulsorily cut down, and it has, for some time, been impossible to obtain from the United States such popular food as corn flakes and similar American products. An order has been issued prohibiting the imporation by parcel post from Great Britain of any goods on sale in South Africa, except medicines, without a special permit, which is given only in exceptional cases. Parcels may still be sent to individuals for their own use, provided that they are marked "for the personal use of addressee"; if this statement proves to be false, the parcel is confiscated.

The object of this strict regulation which affects shops, largely supplied before with British goods, is to make room on board ship for munitions of war, which are sent round the Cape via Durban to the north and east. Even before this edict it was hard to buy British woolen garments, but fortunately the Durban winter is usually short and mild, although central heating is unknown and hotels depend upon electric stoves.

Another wartime measure is the issue of smaller postage stamps. Newspapers have given up reviewing books and publishing original articles, from lack of paper. Shops rarely wrap purchases. Bus services have been reduced and from Aug. 1 the gasoline allowance to owners of cars was further reduced.

Nazis Weave Danish Annexation Web

By Maurice Feldman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent meeting of Dr. Werner Best, the new German envoy in Copenhagen, and Joseph Terboven, Nazi Commissar for Norway, indicates that the Nazis plan the virtual annexation of Denmark to Germany.

The deportation of 1,000 Norwegian Jews and their families into Polish concentration camps has put Denmark's 5,000 Danish Jews into a state of panic. They expect that any day now the Nazis will begin a campaign of extirpation against them.

As a result, a delegation of the Mosaisk Samfund [Jewish Community] has offered to the King the voluntary internment of all Danish Jews under the protection of the Danish police. However, the King, who had previously told the leaders of the Mosaisk Samfund that to him a Dane was a Dane whether he believes in the Old or the New Testament, has refused the offer.

The King is said to have told the Jews: "If anything should ever happen to Danish citizens of Jewish faith, all Danes will declare themselves in complete solidarity."

Courts Lose Jurisdiction

Another sign of the intense pressure to which the Danes are being subjected is the transfer of jurisdiction from Danish courts to German military tribunals. A few days ago a young Danish student was sentenced before a German military tribunal in Copenhagen to 15 years in prison because he distributed illegal leaflets.

The Danish police are under complete control of the Gestapo.

During the recent crisis more Gestapo men were assigned to Denmark. Gestapo activities are carried on without the sanction of the Danish Government. However, the Gestapo's men are very much there, and they make good use of their own part of the big prison in Copenhagen, the Vestre Faengsel.

It taxed the full power and authority of the Minister of Justice to extricate the Danish patriot, Dr. Vilhelm La Cour, from this Gestapo prison, where third-degree methods are steadily being used. Dr. La Cour nad been confined there solely because his patriotic writings and speeches had aroused the hostility of the Germans.

A Gestapo method of forcing the Danish police to co-operate with them is to report to them the results of their own investigations, conducted by what they call "counter-espionage." After that, they accompany the police to see that appropriate steps are taken. The patriotic "criminal" nowadays, therefore, cannot rely on the hope that the Danish police will overlook his "offense."

Radio and Press

Illegal radio transmitters are constantly being sought out by the Gestapo. Printers of the illegal press have also been traced, but papers continue to appear by the tens of thousands. The first edition of one of these illegal newspapers recently was distributed, by post, in yellow envelopes of the size and shape used by a certain Government department.

The center of patriotic resistance is Det Samvikkende Ungdms-Foedeundet [Joint Youth Association] which is the organization of all Danish youth associations. The leader of this youth organization is Dr. Hal Koch.

In a recent article in the Nazi-controlled Faedrelandet a writer asked the following questions.

"I ask in wonder: But who first decided that Hal Koch and the rest of the inciting and provocating gang of high school principals, clergymen, officers, teachers and deputies should be sent all over the country? Who made propaganda for the forming of the new so-called patriotic and national Danish Nordic Association, the Rifle, Field Sports, Border and South Jutland Associations? What circles are affiliated with these associations, which all oppose Germany and Naziism? To what circles belong the students and school pupils, who are implicated in the worst crimes of sabotage? To what circles do the parents, clergymen and teachers belong, who publicly characterize these saboteurs as heroes?"

Clausenists' Troubles

Another article describes the difficulties of the Danish Nazis, [Clausenists] who, by the way, according to latest information, only number one pro mille of the population—that is, only 3,800 persons:

"Young people form almost every association, especially such groups as the Joint Youth association, and the field sports associations [camouflaged associations of revolutionaries] which frequently rally to a "confidential" meeting where "information" is given. The Skive [a town in north of Jutland] organizations have in this way organized the persecution of all workers who attend Nazi meetings."

"Controllers of the meeting places take the names of participants, who are afterwards advised to abstain from so-called traitorous meetings in the future. At present a most persistent economic persecution of Clausenists is taking place, and this campaign increases every week. New members of D. N. S. A. P. [Danish Nazi organization] fear persecution and do not attend the meetings."

When a patriotic Dane is arrested, the Gestapo invariably claims he is a "Communist" or a "fellow traveller." Most of the persons branded as "Communists" are simply outspoken persons who do not necessarily belong to any political party. This is often the case with authors, journalists, and others who have been put in prison by Dr. Best.

For instance, Peter de Hemmer Gudme, has been arrested as a "Communist." Peter Gudme is a brother of Sten Gudme, the former Foreign News Editor of Politiken, who wrote the recently published book: "Denmark: Hitler's Model Protectorate."

Cause of Arrest

Peter Gudme has been arrested only because the Gestapo could not prevent the escape of his brother to England. His "communistic" attitude can be best deduced from the fact that he fought on the side of the Finns in their war against Russia, in 1939-40. He has always been known, through his articles, books and lectures, as one of the most outspoken anti-Communists and as a protagonist of Finnish independence.

The widely known novelist, Martin Andersen Nexoe, has been sent to a concentration camp, according to latest advices from Denmark. Peter P. Rhode has also been arrested because of his cultural associations with the English-speaking word. Mr. Rohde's crime appears to be that he wrote long before the invasion of Denmark by the Germans a book on India and other works on problems connected with the British Commonwealth. Another writer, Otto Gelsted, has been arrested, because he wrote national poems.

The Communists have never had any influence in Denmark. Before they were outlawed at the order of Germany, in August, 1941, they had only three members in the Folketing [the Danish House of Representatives]. Their leader, Axel Larsen, is in prison under Gestapo, not Danish, custody.

Dispute Over Ships

A few days ago I had an opportunity to speak with Christmas Moeller, the heroic leader of the Danish Conservative Party and former Minister of Commerce, who succeeded in escaping to England. He declared that one of the causes of the crisis was to be found in the German demand for the arming of Danish merchant ships sailing with coal and coke from Belgian and Dutch ports to Denmark.

The Germans demanded the arming of these ships as early as 1940, but the Danish Government steadfastly refused to accede to it. When the German Minister of Transport, Julius Dorpmüller, sent an urgent note to Danish Minister of Transport Gunnar Larsen to the effect that Danish merchantmen must be armed to defend themselves against British and Russian bombers, King Christian, instead of Mr. Larsen, replied with a curt refusal.

Mr. Moeller assured me that under no circumstances would Danish seamen fire on British pilots and submarines and that they would refuse to sail on armed ships.

The commander of the German troops of occupation took all "woolen blankets" from the Danish Army. Gen. Hermann von Hanneken made it clear to the Danish Government that he would also take 100,000 rifles and 3,000 horses from the Danish Army, because he said the German High Command needs them on the Russian front.

Demands on Editors

The same restrictions imposed on the Norwegian press now apply to the whole of the Danish press. Heavy fines are imposed upon editors who fail to present German-imposed material in a "suitable" manner.

The German Press Attaché supplies editors with long lists of writers whose articles may not appear in the press or be used over the air. Several editors have had to resign on German orders—one, it is reported, for printing the scriptural text of Herod's killing of infants which was apparently considered by the Nazis as too obvious a parallel to the German bombing of women and children.

Winston Churchill's last speech was presented to the Danish press with a commentary full of insults toward Great Britain and Mr. Churchill. All newspapers were obliged to print the speech with the insulting commentary. However, there was no order regarding headlines. So, one provincial editor wrote the following banner in big type, "England will win." And then underneath in small letters he added, "says Winston Churchill."

The editor was promptly arrested and sent to a German concentration camp.

Danes Listening To London Radio

Overseas News Agency

Washington, Dec. 28

British radiocasts have a large listening audience in German-occupied Denmark, the Danish Nazi newspaper Faedrelandet complained recently as reported to the Office of War Information.

The proprietor of one Copenhagen hotel, the paper charged, had given instructions that the hotel radio be tuned in on all London broadcasts. "Numerous requests" to the population to ignore foreign programs have been ineffective, it was added.

Moral Well-Being of World Seen in Hand of War Victor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In wartime the need for seeing that moral standards are not debased, or the public ruthlessly exploited, is greater than ever, and the Public Morality Council, of which the Bishop of London is President, and which represents all the churches, exists for the exercise of constant vigilance in this respect

Speaking at the Council's Annual Meeting in London, Lord Elton called attention to this need for vigilance, especially at the present time, on the ground that war is a moral struggle and that, unless this fact is realized, we shall neither understand the war nor win it.

Whoever wins the war may have the opportunity to shape the moral well-being of the word for a thousand years to come, he declared. We can only earn victory by deserving it, he added, but we shall not deserve it unless we mount guard over the baser tendencies which war tends to evoke, such as the scramble for profits, higher wages, scandals of the "black market," and relaxation of the moral laws.

Lord Elton maintained that, during the past hundred years, the standards of civilization had been concerned almost solely with the degree of safety and comfort that could be achieved.

On the impact of war these things are found to be of little worth and its first effect is to brace and buffet us into a realization that all effective war effort is based on the virtues.

In the days of selfish ease, the suggestion that the traditional virtues have had their day tends to produce an atrophy of the moral effort, he declared, so it is no wonder that, when after World War I these traditional virtues were not reinstated in their rightful place, war came again to the world.

We shall not deserve to win the war until we have learned that the traditional virtues of courage and unselfishness are the foundation of civilization and that there can be no room for selfishness, cowardice and greed in the New Jerusalem, he continued. "It is easy to pass resolutions re-constructing other people. Reform begins at home, first oneself, then one's home, then one's parish, then

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American Don'ts in China Told In War Department Guidebook

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The best passport anyone can have in China is to say, "I am an American soldier," the War Department advises in a new guidebook for troops just made public.

The way to say it in Chinese, a phonetic glossary adds, is "Waw-uh sher! May-ay gwaw bing."

The guidebook is one of a series. Others have been issued on Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Australia, and North Africa. Each is designed primarily to help troops assigned to those places in their relations with the local population.

Giving advice on how the warm feeling of the Chinese for Americans may be maintained, the latest guide emphasizes that Americans who look down on nonwhite people are supporting the propaganda of the Japanese, who ask: "Why fight for the white man?"

"If we treat the Chinese as we treat any of our Allies, as human beings on an equality with ourselves, we stop the Japs' insinuations dead," the guide reminds.

"Don't sneer at the lack of sanitation you will find in Chinese towns," it advised. "The people are desperately poor and have suffered terribly in this war.

"Never slap a Chinese on the back; they don't like it a bit.

"The 'face' about which you hear so much means only self-respect. As for 'squeeze,' that is a custom of the country, and when the 'boy' who renders you a real service adds 5 or 10 per cent to the cost, you still are getting your money's worth.

"Remember that in China the attitude toward women is different from ours in America. . . . There are Chinese girls in cabarets and places of amusement who may be used to free and easy ways, but the average Chinese girl will be insulted if you touch her, or will take you more seriously than you probably wan to be taken. A mistake in this may cause a lot of trouble."

The guide also offers advice on how to spot a Japanese who may try to represent himself as Chinese:

"The Jap will be short, squat, with almost no waistline; his skin lemon-yellow, his whiskers fairly heavy, his eyes slanted toward his nose. There will usually be a wide, calloused space between his first and second toes where a thong ran to bind his sandals before he began to wear Army shoes. He can't pronounce our liquid 'L' and hisses on any 'S' sound, so try him on 'lalapalooza.' And never neglect to search a Jap prisoner."

Labor Drafts Program For Postwar Era

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—A Postwar Planning Committee of the American Federation of Labor to draft a program including plans for labor representation at the peace conference table has been organized by William Green, President.

Under authority granted by the recent A. F. of L. convention at Toronto, Mr. Green named nine labor leaders to the committee and designated Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the A. F. of L., as Chairman.

The Committee was directed to work on a four-point program. In addition to seeking a place for labor at the peace conference, it would cover: Specific proposals which labor representatives would ask to have incorporated in the peace treaty; a program of postwar reconstruction to prevent a disastrous depression; expansion of social, economic, and political security for this country and "the peoples of all lands."

Spokesmen said one of the prime postwar problems, and one with which the Committee would be directly concerned, was that of restoring labor unions in Axis lands. In Germany, strong labor organizations existed until Hitler came into power.

Mr. Green said he hoped the findings of the Committee would show that "labor is measuring up to its responsiblities and is capable of exerting real leadership for a better world."

Union representatives appointed to the Committee are: David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers; Miss Agnes Nestor, Director of Research for the International Glove Workers Union; Dr. John Childs of Columbia University, representing the American Federation of Teachers; Harvey Brown, President of the International Brotherhood of Machinists; George M. Harrison, President of Brotherhood of Railway Mail Clerks; Richard Gray, Secretary of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union; Rubin Soderstrom, President of the Illinois State A. F. of L.; Milton P. Webster, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Concrete 'Phantom'

Wide World

Model of Radio-Operated Craft Made of Concrete

A proposal to operate concrete ships by means of radio and to send them overseas in convoys has been offered to the Maritime Commission. The Maris Transportation System, Inc., and the Radio Controls Corporation, codevelopers of this proposed system, state they have a revolutionary-type model craft which is completely automatic, crewless, and operated by radio. This model, called the Phantom, covered 1,040.4 nautical miles in a running time of 165 hours and 15 minutes. The firms propose construction of full-size vessels and to operate these ships by radio from a master or escorting vessel. Progress of the craft would be dictated by a system of remote-control devices. This photo shows the model on the Potomac River.

Isolationists Oppose Austin As Assistant to McNary

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—The aggressive efforts of a bloc of Republican Senators to oust Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont from his post as Assistant Minority Leader is adding a new chapter to the isolationist conflicts within the ranks of the G. O. P.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, the Republican leader of the Senate, to prevent Senator Austin from continuing his position as second in command in the next session of Congress.

The objection to Senator Austin by the Republican isolationists is that he is too internationalist in his views and has given too much support to the Government in its foreign policy.

The purpose of the objectors is to obtain the appointment of a Senator who will be more in sympathy with and more representative of the isolationist group within the G. O. P.—a group which the isolationists feel constitutes a clear majority of the party.

Dispute Within Party

Behind the anti-Austin campaign is renewed evidence of the deep division in foreign policy within the ranks of the Republicans and the emerging struggle—a struggle which will become more intense until it is settled—between the national isolationists and the international co-operationists for ascendency.

Actually the fight against Senator Austin is the symbol and not the substance of this struggle. There is no formally constituted position of Assistant Republican Leader in the Senate. It is an informal appointment by Senator McNary who, because circumstances have kept him from Washington for varying periods since 1939, has asked Senator Austin to look after party matters in his absence. He looked after matters so well and so frequently that the role of assistant leader became associated with Senator Austin.

The issue is expected to come to to a decision on Jan. 4, two days before the convening of the 78th Congress, when Republican Senators will hold an organization meeting.

McNary Probable Leader

If Senator McNary is re-elected Minority Leader, as he probably will be, he will have authority to designate an assistant. The outcome will be but one of the preliminary skirmishes in the isolationist - internationalist contest. The re-naming of Senator Austin will mark a failure of the Islationist Bloc. If Senator McNary chooses someone else—or no one at all—the isolationists will have gained new power and prestige within the party.

The maneuvering against Senator Austin brings into open the fact that the two principal agencies of the Republican Party, the Republican National Committee, made up of representatives from the different states, and the Republican delegation in Congress, are pursuing divergent tacts on the isolationist question.

Three times in recent months the National Committee has made definite gestures away from isolationism, at least definite gestures toward removing the label of isolationism from the party name.

Thus, in Chicago last April the Committee passed a resolution affirming that it was the intention of the Republican Party to see that the United States discharged its "obligation to assist in the bringing about of an understanding, comity and co-operation among the nations of the world in order that our own liberties may be preserved and the blighting and destructive forces of war may not again be forced upon us."

Schroeder's Rejection

Thus, in St. Louis last month the Committee, at the initiative of Wendell L. Willkie, rejected an isolationist chairman, Warner W. Schroeder of Illinois, the favored candidate of the Chicago Tribune.

And at the same time the Committee took occasion specifically to reaffirm its adherance to the Chicago foreign policy resolution.

However, the National Committee can only add words to the Republican record. The real Republican record is made by the votes and the acts of the Republican members of Congress and the Republican delegation in Congress does not consider itself bound by the resolutions and gestures of the Republican National Committee.

It is not apparent that there is anything in Senator Austin's record of voting or speaking which is inconsistent with the Chicago foreign policy resolution but it is evident that his long support of international "co-operation" makes him unsatisfactory as Assistant Minority Leader to a large bloc within the Republican membership of the Senate.

Stand on Peace

When the Lend-Lease Act was up for action in Congress, Senator Austin took the leadership in pointing out that if the United States and Great Britain were to co-operate to win the war, they ought to begin now planning to co-operate to win the peace. Therefore, he contended, the two countries must be ready to stand together after the war in "a new sanction for peace" which, as the G. O. P. Chicago resolution remarked, would be calculated to prevent "the blighting and destructiveness of war" from being forced on America again.

Supporters of Senator Austin fail to see where his views do more than constructively implement the declared policy of the party.

Of course, the realistic fact is that the Republican Party does not consider its Chicago foreign-policy resolution a specific commitment. The wording is sufficiently general to men much, little, or nothing, and the isolationists want to make sure that it means as near to nothing as possible.

But the National Committee does want to avoid the label of isolationism, and if the isolationist members of the Party cannot commit the Party definitely to their viewpoint, they want to make sure that it is not committed to any form of internationalism. Thus, they want to avoid Senator Austin's internationalism, just as the National Committee at St. Louis showed that it wants to avoid the Chicago Tribune's isolationism.

They are pressing for the selection of Senator John A. Danaher of Connecticut as Assistant Leader, and the voting records of Senator Danaher and Senator Austin provide an informative contrast. On foreign policy, Senator Danaher voted against everything Senator Austin voted for. Senator Danaher opposed aiding the democracies; he was against drafting an army in 1940, and he was opposed to keeping the drafted army in being in 1941. He opposed the Lend-Lease Act; he opposed repeal of the Neutrality Act as late as a month before Pearl Harbor. Senator Austin supported all of these measures. Both are long-standing Republicans. The choice of one or the other as Assistant Leader represents a significant and revealing decision.

Nazi Reinforcements Outpace Allies' Communication Lines

Continued from Page 1

present favorable defensive positions and there to wait arrival of reinforcements and supplies. Meanwhile Axis airfields were improved, new ones established and aircraft brought forward.

The Germans also hold a strong line of prepared positions from which they have so far refused to be lured.

Besides racing the Axis with reinforcements, the Allies have been racing the North African winter. This just started—later than usual. Rain can render airdromes unserviceable unless they have weatherproof runways. Also it can promise trouble of various kinds to the truck drivers plying between the United Nations' rear bases and forward areas along narrow, serpentining precipitous roads. These roads are metalled only in the middle and deteriorate on each side into loose surface that becomes a dangerous slide or bog. Railway transport is exceedingly sketchy.

The extent of Axis reinforcements by air and sea across the Mediterranean narrows has magnified the task imposed on the Allies as a prelude to renewed attack. It has also reduced prospects of a quick decision here. In a wider view, time is no objective so long as German strength is diverted to Tunisia from other theaters of war and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's army is moving victoriously westward.

School Age Raised By South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—South Australia is to raise the school leaving age to 15 years. The initial change will be to 14 years, 6 months, and then extended to the full period.

So many teachers have enlisted in the fighting services that the new policy cannot be implemented until numbers of them begin to return after the war.

Buying by Points Needs Care

Continued from Page 1

tioned commodities are going to think twice before spending their ration points. Less impulse will be an important result.

Instead, point rationing means more purchases carefully planned beforehand lest the approaching month's end find the ration book holder with no points to spend for absolute necessities. Less waste is bound to result, for impulse buying, pleasant as it may be to the buyer, often results in purchases which prove unsuitable and unusable.

Applied to food purchases point rationing indicates more menus planned for a week in advance so that every bit of rationed food can be used up and full value of the points obtained. And as a happy result of this planning, meals may well prove to be more interesting as more varied uses of the rationed purchases are devised.

Will Bring Many Changes

Mr. and Mrs. American Citizen are going to find themselves buying and using some things they have never used before, when point rationing gets working to full extent, OPA predicts. When things they are used to cost too many points for advantageous buying, other less familiar commodities will have to be chosen in their place. Particularly in the matter of food can this work to excellent advantage as unfamiliar dishes are tried and liked.

Above all, point rationing is bound to develop a high regard for quality and for getting full value for money spent. Limited in the quantity of any one item which may be purchased and forced to surrender precious points for that item, it is natural to insist on a quality which will give satisfactory service during the period in which it must be used Many women who hitherto have bought blindly will now be induced to read labels and learn exactly what they are getting for their money and their ration-points.

Careful account must be kept of point-stamps so that they will last for the entire ration period. Once the stamps for the ration period are used up, no more of the rationed items can be purchased until the next stamps are good.

U.S. Fliers in China Set 12-to-1 Ratio

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—American Air Forces in China have destroyed 12 Japanese planes for every one of their own lost, Col. Merian C. Cooper, chief of staff to Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, the commanding general in China, said.

Colonel Cooper expressed the opinion it would be possible to gain air superiority in the China theater with movements of supplies by air alone.

"One of the great developments of this war is air transportation," he said. "In a year or two what we will be moving by air will be fantastic."

He emphasized, however, that the China air-task force, as General Chennault's command is designated, is still a "little force."

Colonel Cooper attributed the 12-to-1 ratio for American fliers in China primarily to General Chennault's leadership. "I think Chennault is the outstanding genius of aerial warfare," he said. "He has thought out and executed 83 major air battles and never lost a one."

General Chennault uses unorthodox tactics, he said, adding that for military reasons he could not discuss them in detail. He commented that General Chennault was considered by many to be a great operations commander of fighters, but that in his opinion he was an even more successful bomber commander. "He planned 48 bombing raids which were carried out with the loss of only one bomber," Colonel Cooper added.

Food Ration Plan Linked To Plea Against Hoarding

Continued from Page 1

ments of canned foods for the Army and Navy were cited as the chief reason for the shortage.

In his role as a public opinion expert, Mr. Davis told the radio audience that advance announcement of canned goods rationing "gives chiselers and hoarders a chance to stock up, if they are so inclined—and if they can get away with it." "But," he added, "I am confident that the overwhelming majority of the American people are patriotic enough and sensible enough, not to try to do that."

Speaking of rationing in general, Mr. Davis warned that it "cannot and will not be relaxed until one of two things occur—either we have won a complete victory or until the men who have most carefully studied this food problem should come to the conclusion that there is some better method than rationing for using the American food supply as a weapon to win the war."

Two steps to prevent hoarding of canned goods will be taken before the rationing program goes into effect sometime in February.

Sales of goods in grocers' hands will be temporarily frozen as was done in the case of sugar and coffee before rationing were instituted.

All applicants for war Ration Book 2 will be required to declare whatever canned goods they have on hand before getting a book.

Home-canned goods will not have to be declared, Mr. Wickard announced.

Montgomery's Program

Advance notice on rationing was only one phase of the Administration's dealings with consumers that led to Mr. Montgomery's resignation, he disclosed today.

Warning that immediate steps to insure equitable distribution of food supplies are necessary to quell discontent among civilians that may increase isolationist sentiments, Mr. Montgomery advocated a 12-point food program of his own, beginning:

"Rationing of all foods except cereal products and perishable fruits and vegetables should be started at once, to stop waste and prevent hoarding.

Mr. Montgomery submitted his resignation because he felt his Consumers' Counsel in the Department of Agriculture had been squeezed out by the new food distribution setup. "What appears to be planned is that consumers' needs shall be determined for them by an office not admittedly accountable to them," he declared.

Unless immediately precautionary measures—such as the removal of legal restrictions on the sale of oleomargarine—are taken in behalf of consumers at once, Mr. Montgomery predicted Americans may face in the coming year food problems "just about as serious as those which the British people have faced throughout the war."

Role of Food in War

Striving for directness and simplicity in their rationing discussion with the American public, Secretary Wickard and Mr. Davis went to greater lengths than ever before to describe the world food picture in which the United States is giving nourishment to all fighting on the side of freedom.

"Food from the United States is playing a tremendous part in the war strategy of the United Nations," Mr. Wickard explained. He went on to describe how large food reserves must travel with American soldiers to all parts of the world, how "nearly every pound of food" sent to Russia goes direct to the Russian Army to save the lives "not only of Russian soldiers but of our American soldiers who otherwise would face a much stronger German army some time in the future."

"General Montgomery's men, who chased General Rommel across North Africa, ate a lot of American food," he said.

In the coming year the armed forces and America's fighting allies will need about a quarter of all the food the United States produces, Mr. Wickard estimated.

American Debt to Allies

Mr. Davis put the problem just as simply: "We are sending food to our Allies because they are helping us to win the war.

"They are fighting and we are feeding them to win a victory over the common enemy of us all."

Mr. Davis added: "If the British people had not continued to hold out, giving our Army and Navy an advanced base in Europe, we might not have been able to undertake an offensive against the Germans at all."

The Russian Army is getting food from the United States, he said, "because every German who is killed by a Russian is a German whom we won't have to kill, or, for that matter, a German who will never have a chance to kill American soldiers.

"The food we send to our Allies is a direct contribution to the winning of the war—to winning it more quickly and at less cost in American lives."

Rationing, Mr. Davis said, "may be a nuisance, but it is the best way anybody has yet been able to figure out to make sure that what we have is fairly passed around."

Mrs. Roosevelt Cites Neighbor Food Policy

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 28

When reporters at Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's press conference expressed concern over the possibility of hoarding, she remarked:

"It's wonderful what your neighbors know about you."

Mrs. Roosevelt indicated she expects somebody next door will say so if you have too much on the shelf and that the law likely would then look at the shelf.

"I hope people won't go out and buy and buy and buy," she said. "It won't do them any good. They'll have to report what they bought."

Shifts of Food From Civilian Told in Ratios

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Here is an Agriculture Department break-down showing what percentage of America's food must be diverted from civilian use under the rationing to meet military and lend-lease requirements:

Meats—Beef and veal, about 20 to 25 per cent, most of which will go to the armed forces; pork, 30 to 40 per cent, mostly for lend-lease; lamb and mutton, about 10 to 15 per cent, mostly for lend-lease.

Canned and Dried Fruits and Vegetables—About 50 per cent over-all, most of the canned goods going to the military, with the Allies taking the larger part of the dried food.

Dairy Products—About 60 per cent of all cheese, the majority for lend-lease; 20 to 25 per cent of the butter, mostly for the armed forces; practically all the powdered milk for lend-lease; evaporated milk, a small percentage because of good supplies.

Canned Fish—About 75 per cent of the total pack, with the armed forces getting the bulk of the salmon requirements and the Allies most of the sardine and pilchard pack.

Poultry Products—About 25 per cent of egg production for the armed forces, little for lend-lease. There will be a negligible reduction in civilian supplies of chickens as production has increased greatly.

A department spokesman pointed out these percentages were only estimates and were subject to variations up and down depending upon the military situation.

OPA Lists Foods to Be Rationed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Processed foods to be rationed in February, as listed by the Office of Price Administration, are:

Canned and bottled fruits and fruit juices (including spiced fruits).

Apples, including crabapples; applesauce; apricots; baby foods; berries, all varieties; cherries, red sour pitted; cherries, other; cranberries and sauce; fruits for salad and fruit cocktail; grapefruit; grapefruit juice; grape juice; peaches; pears; pineapple; pineapple juice; all other canned and bottled fruits, fruit juices, and combinations.

Canned and bottled vegetables and vegetable juices.

Asparagus; baby foods; beans, fresh lima; beans, green and wax; beans, all canned and bottled dry varieties, including baked beans, soaked dry beans, pork and beans, kidney beans, and lentils; beets, including pickled; carrots; corn, peas; sauerkraut; spinach; tomatoes; tomato catsup and chili sauce; tomato juice; all other tomato products; all other canned and bottled vegetables, vegetable juices, and combinations.

Other processed foods.

Canned soups, all types and varieties.

Dried, dehydrated fruits: Prunes, raisins, all others.

Frozen fruits: Cherries, peaches, strawberries, other berries, all other frozen fruits.

Frozen vegetables: Asparagus; beans, lima; beans, green and wax; broccoli; corn; peas; spinach; all other frozen vegetables.

The following commodities are not included:

Candied fruits, chili con carne, frozen fruits in containers over 10 pounds, frozen vegetables in containers over 10 pounds, fruit cakes, fruit juices in containers over one gallon, fruit puddings, jams, jellies, meat stews containing some vegetables, olives, paste products (such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles), whether or not they are packed with added vegetable sauces, pickles, potato salad, preserves, relishes, vegetable juices in containers over one gallon.

British Point System of Rationing Approved by Consumers and Dealers

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The British point rationing system for foods in short supply has proved successful, simple and elastic and won approval by both consumers and merchants, the Ministry of Food said today.

The point system—known as Lord Woolton's food "currency"—is used for such commodities as American canned meats, canned salmon, sardines, rice, rolled oats, dried fruits and breakfast cereals. It was used for canned fruits when they were available.

Each civilian now gets 20 points monthly.

The point value of foods rationed under this scheme goes up and down in direct proportion to demand.

For instance the supply of American canned luncheon meat is short now and 16 points are required for the purchase of a 12-ounce can.

Some time ago the market was almost glutted with canned American sausage. The British people apparently did not like the idea of that kind of food in cans. So the points required for it were lowered. Then the public finally realized that this food was all meat and not predominantly bread, as is British wartime sausage.

The demand for the canned sausage became terrific and the points required for it had to be shoved up.

Besides the fact the point value of any food may be shifted quickly, it is easy to increase or decrease the number of points to be issued in any given month by altering the value of the point coupons, the Ministry pointed out.

The basic ration scheme for general foods is not affected by the auxiliary points system.

Sweden Is Slowed By Rubber Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Further restricted use of available rubber supplies in Sweden, due to a critical rubber shortage, will be necessary to keep essential traffic moving, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

Synthetic rubber is in the laboratory stage and prospects for large-scale production are not clear. Some land has been sown to a rubber-bearing plant, but future development depends upon the possibility of importing adequate quantities of seed from Germany.

Union Installs Agent On Trial for Misuse

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 28 (AP)—Samuel Nuzzo was installed yesterday as Chief Business Agent of Local 17, International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Union, by a representative of the Union's International President.

Mr. Nuzzo is on trial in Supreme Court on charges of misappropriating $9,844 from the local, most of whose claimed 1,200 members are employed in New York City's $300,000,000 water project in the Hudson Valley.

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Problems of Overcrowding Being Tackled by Detroit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—How big is Detroit? The question today involves something more than local pride and chamber of commerce zeal. Detroit's size, that is, its population, is the root of its biggest wartime problems, transportation and housing.

No figures are needed to prove to the visitor that the city is overcrowded, that living quarters are difficult to find, and that traveling from one place to another is a major adventure.

But the figures are significant. In that connection perhaps the most astonishing thing about it is that the Detroit Board of Commerce has underestimated the community's growth. That is not usual with these local civic groups.

Largest Rate of Growth

At any rate, estimates of population growth since 1940, just released by the Census Bureau in Washington, indicate that Detroit has had the largest percentage increase in population among the nation's 10 most populous metropolitan areas.

This count, based mainly on sugar-ration cards, puts the present population of this three-county area as of May 1 this year at 2,710,000, exclusive of members of the armed forces. That the number has increased substantially since then no one questions, but the exact extent of this would be only a guess. Such guesses run from another 10,000 to over 100,000.

The total increase here is put at 336,000 up to May 1, or 14.2 per cent. This compares with an increase of 6.8 per cent in St. Louis, Mo.; 6.6 per cent in San Francisco, 4.5 per cent in Los Angeles, 3.3 per cent in Chicago, 2.5 per cent in Philadelphia, 1.2 per cent in Cleveland, Ohio.

Boston had a drop of .4 per cent, Pittsburgh a drop of 3.3 per cent, and New York City of 2.8 per cent.

New York Lost 365,000

That drop in New York expressed numerically was 365,000, around the same number that was added to the Detroit roster.

It is noted that the Detroit increase was considerably above the 231,000 rise in Washington, considered probably the most crowded spot on the map just now.

Adding the members of the armed service, those transient workers who eat at restaurants and have no sugar cards, and everyone who has come here since May, and metropolitan Detroit's population today is probably not too far away from 3,000,000.

Considering that Detroit has no subway or elevated and very meager suburban train services, and that it has been built literally and figuratively on the automobile business, with only 15 per cent of its passenger movements carried by public conveyances, one can see what gas rationing means here.

Designer of Air Medal Honored

Associated Press from United States Army

The Winner and His Design

Private Walker Hancock receives a $1,500 check from Col. W. M. Dixon, Army finance officer, as a prize for drawing the winning design for a new air medal. Cast of the new medal is at right. It will be awarded for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial activities.

Air Medal Award Won by Private

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Private Walker Hancock of the Army Medical Corps has won a $1,500 award for designing the new air medal.

Private Hancock, a native of St. Louis, Mo., with a sculpture studio in Gloucester, Mass., entered the open competition for a design when President Roosevelt authorized the air medal for meritorious achievement in aerial flight not warranting the award of a Distinguished Flying Cross.

Then he was drafted, and assigned to the 14th General Hospital Detachment, Camp Livingston, La. Following a day on kitchen police, he was engaged in close-order drill when he was ordered to report to headquarters. There he was informed his design had been selected, and he was to go to Washington to put the finishing touches on it.

Earlier he designed the Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal and the Air Mail Fliers Medal of Honor. A graduate of the Pennsylvania Academy, he won the coveted Prix de Rome in 1925, and has done a number of portrait busts and sculptures for public buildings, including the Kansas City, Mo., City Hall and War Memorial, the St. Louis War Memorial, and the Pennsylvania Avenue pediment of the Post Office Building in Washington.

Fireman's Quick Action Prevented Heavier Loss

DIXON, Ill., Dec. 28 (AP)—Investigators credited today the quick thinking of a fireman with preventing a heavier toll in the wreck of two Chicago and North Western Railroad trains here in which there were two fatalities and 30 were injured.

The line's mail train, westbound from Chicago, plowed into the rear of the transcontinental passenger train, the San Francisco Challenger, at the Dixon station shortly before midnight Saturday night. The Challenger was carrying 489 passengers, many of them soldiers and sailors returning to their station after Christmas furloughs.

Member of Lee's Staff Pins Insignia on Son

FORT BENNING, Ga., Dec. 28 (AP)—Dressed in the Confederate uniform of a Major General, O. R. Gellette, 97, last member of Gen. Robert E. Lee's staff, pinned the gold bars of a Second Lieutenant on the shoulders of his son, William Candler Gellette, here Dec. 26.

The elderly man from Shreveport, La., smilingly acknowledged the applause when he was introduced as the honored guest at Fort Benning's Infantry School graduating exercises. The three gold stars of his former rank, and an open wreath embroidered on his collar, stood out in marked contrast to the two gold bars he placed on the shoulders of his son.

Negroes Inducted Into Army In Proportion to Registration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Negroes are being inducted into the Army through Selective Service in the same proportion that Negro registrants bear to total registration, and Negro soldiers are now on active duty in most of the overseas theaters of war where other American troops are stationed, the Office of War Information announced Dec. 26.

The OWI cited official records of the Bureau of Selective Service, War Manpower Commission, which disclosed the following facts about Negroes in the armed services:

1. Although Negroes constituted 9.8 per cent of the total population in the last census, Negro selectees and volunteers constituted 10.1 per cent of all persons inducted into the Army through Selective Service by Oct. 31, 1942.

2. In 9 out of 14 southern and border states, the percentage of Negroes inducted into the Army through Selective Service exceeded the percentage of Negroes registered in those states.

3. During the 1940-41 period, Negroes constituted 16.1 per cent of the total number of volunteers entering the Army through the Selective Service system.

Where Negroes Are

The OWI disclosed that there are Negro units in Great Britain, Ireland, North and West Africa [including Liberia], Australia, New Guinea, Hawaii, Alaska and the West Indies.

Rumors that Negroes were not being inducted into the Army in camparable percentages have been circulated in various sections of the country, the OWI declared.

Bureau of Selective Service Statistics disclose that in the southern states on Oct. 31, 1942, Negroes constituted 38.4 per cent of all Selective Service inductions in Louisiana; 34.5 per cent of all similar inductions in Florida, 34 per cent in Alabama, 27.8 per cent in North Carolina, 27.2 per cent in Virginia, 19.4 per cent in Texas, 19.1 in Maryland, 9.1 per cent in Kentucky and 7.2 per cent in West Virginia. In each of these states, the percentage of Negroes inducted exceeded the percentage of Negroes registered under Selective Service.

Data on Four States

In four states, the percentage of Negro inductions either equalled the percentage of Negro registrations or closely approximated the proportion. Negroes constituted 44.2 per cent of all Selective Service inductions in Mississippi, 34.0 per cent of all similar inductions in South Carolina, 32.5 per cent in Georgia, 21.3 per cent in Arkansas, and 18.5 per cent in Tennessee.

Discussing the high percentage of Negro volunteers during the first year of Selective Service, the Director of that agency declared in an official report to President Roosevelt:

"One state with a large Negro population over a period of several months filled every call made upon it for Negro selectees by volunteers. In large sections of other states also this has been true. The Negro has availed himself as freely as possible under the conditions to volunteer for service in the armed forces."

Carlson's Raiders on Guadalcanal Get Blanket Citation From General

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Carlson's Raiders, one of the Marine Corp.'s hardest-hitting units, has received a blanket citation from Maj. Gen. A. A. Vandergrift for its offensive operations against Japanese troops on Guadalcanal Island.

The Navy announced that the battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson, was the second Marine outfit to win such a blanket citation. President Roosevelt cited the Marine force at Wake Island last January for its courageous defense in the face of overwhelming attack.

Colonel Carlson's battalion is the one which carried out the raid on the Japanese base at Makin Island last Aug. 17 and is also the outfit to which Lieut. Col. James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son, formerly was attached. Colonel Carlson is from Plymouth, Conn.

The citation issued by General Vandergrift, commander at Guadalcanal said in part:

"For a period of 30 days this battalion, moving through difficult terrain, pursued, harried and by repeated attacks destroyed an enemy force of equal or greater size and drove the remnants from the area of operations. During this period the battalion, as a whole or by detachments, attacked the enemy whenever and wherever he could be found in repeated series of carefully planned and well executed surprise attacks.

"In these battles the enemy suffered 400 killed and the loss of his artillery, weapons, and ammunitions, whereas the battalion losses were limited to 15 killed. For the consummate skill displayed in the conduct of operations, for the training, stamina and fortitude displayed by all members of the battalion and for its commendably aggressive spirit and high morale, the commanding general cites to the division the commanding officer, officers and men of the raider battalion."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

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United States

Arizona

Tucson: Senior High School Auditorium, East Sixth Street and North Second Avenue, 8:15 p. m., January 5.
Winslow: Church Edifice, Kinsley and Maple Streets, 8:15 p. m., January 7.

California

Inglewood: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., January 3.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 3 p. m., January 3.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., January 8.
Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., January 5.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue at Olympic Boulevard, 8 p. m., January 4.
Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 7:30 p. m., January 5.
Monrovia: Monrovia-Arcadia-Duarte High School Auditorium, Colorado Boulevard and Madison Avenue, 3 p. m., January 3.

Connecticut

New Canaan: Saxe Junior High School, South Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 4.

Maryland

College Park (auspices First Church, Hyattsville): Ritchie Coliseum, University of Maryland, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 3.

Minnesota

Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Avenue East and First Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 8.
Minneapolis (Third Church): Church Edifice, Lagoon and Holmes, South, 8 p. m., Jan. 4 and 5.

New York

Albany: Trinity Methodist Church, Lark and Lancaster Streets, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 3.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.
Fort Plain: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.
Richmond Hill: Church Edifice, 8760 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8:15, Jan. 4.

Ohio

Akron (First Church): Keith's Palace Theater, 41 South Main Street, 12:10 p. m., January 6.
Cincinnati (Second Church): Church Edifice, Clifton and Probasco Avenues, 8:15 p. m., January 9.
Dayton (Joint lecture): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 8. Radiocast.
Youngstown (First Church): Rayen High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., January 3.

Washington

Yakima: Church Edifice, Naches Avenue and A Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 8.

West Virginia

Fairmont: Fairmont Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., January 7.

New Depository Libraries Named

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Selection of 25 new depository libraries for Library of Congress printed catalog cards has been announced by Archibald Macleish, Librarian of Congress.

Addition of the libraries to the list of depositories bring to 106 the total number of depository sets now being maintained at centers of research in this country and abroad, Mr. Macleish said.

Distribution of the printed catalog cards in these principal centers of research, places at the immediate disposal of scholars and investigators in the particular area, a partial but important record of the contents of the national collections at Washington, he explained.

New libraries added to the list included the University of Alabama, University of Arkansas, University of Florida, Louisiana State University, University of Mississippi, University of South Carolina, Vermont University, and University of Puerto Rico.

Workers Seen Agreeable To Longer Week

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Fortune Magazine has announced the result of a survey which concludes that American workers are willing to work 55½ hours a week on war jobs.

The survey states that "It does not attempt to represent an accurate cross-section of all workers classified as labor." Farm hands and white-collar workers are not included and will be studied in the future, it was said.

The magazine found, it said, that a majority of American labor:

1. Thinks it is better off this year than last.

2. Believes its working conditions and wages are fair or better.

3. Approves work done by labor unions and believes management is well intentioned.

"Asked 'How many hours a week, including overtime, would you personally be willing to put in regularly on a war job?' the workers named, on the average, about a 55.5-hour week," Fortune said.

"Women factory workers averaged the lowest of any group—51.9 hours; men factory workers averaged 56.6 hours.

"In brief, the consensus falls within a very narrow range. Hardly any workers—except about a quarter of the miners—mentioned less than 48 hours as the maximum they would work. Only a few went above 65 hours. And the answers were substantially the same among union and non-union members throughout the country."

On the question of whether workers believed they were better off, worse off or about the same as last year at this time, the Fortune survey found that 51.8 per cent of the total workers polled show that they were better off, 35.1 per cent that they were about the same, and 12.3 per cent that they were worse off. Eight tenths of one per cent said they didn't know.

Among men factory employees 49.9 per cent considered their lot better this year, while 57.4 per cent of women factory workers thought they were better off.

A majority of personal service workers—47.2 per cent—and of mine workers—47.9 per cent—thought their conditions were about the same.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21; Mar. 7, 21.

Eastern States

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21; Mar. 7, 21.

New York

New York—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Jan. 3, 17.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21; Mar. 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc on Jan. 3; Feb. 28.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc on Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21; Mar. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Jan. 3; Feb. 7; March 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Jan. 3, 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on Jan. 3.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Dec. 27; Jan. 10, 24; Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOMB, 590kc, on Jan. 17; Feb. 21; March 21.

Pearl Harbor Began Repairs Before Japanese Raid Ended

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Navy reported that repair work on ships and shore installations damaged in the Pearl Harbor attack actually started before enemy bombs stopped falling and that immediately after the disastrous raid the production of the Navy Yard there was more than doubled.

Several months before the attack which started the war in the Pacific, the Navy frankly said: "Pearl Harbor is not in true fact the 'Gibraltar of the Pacific' which it is alleged to be."

"When the Pacific Fleet began using Pearl Harbor as an operating base in 1940," the Navy resume continued, "many deficiencies became apparent and immediate steps were begun to remedy the situation. . . . Construction of the more important new facilities, which were so badly needed, was approaching completion on Dec. 7, 1941."

The force of workmen at the yard had increased six-fold by the time the attack came but many were inexperienced in marine construction and engineering. This handicap was cited as all the more reason for giving great credit to the yard force for successfully accomplishing "by far the biggest and most difficult job which had ever confronted any navy yard."

"Before the heat of the attack had passed and, literally, before bombs stopped falling," the Navy related, "men not engaged in defense, rescue, or control of damage were busy at their assigned repair tasks or in the survey and planning of damage to be repaired. A quick survey of the Navy Yard itself showed that only minor damage had been done to plant facilities.

"Officers and men went to work with such zeal and energy that productive output immediately more than doubled in an already hard-working, efficient organization. . . ."

During the first few days many men worked virtually 24-hour shifts, eating and sleeping where they could.

"Highest tribute must be paid to the untiring and effective assistance rendered by civilian employees, engineering staff, and supervisors of the contractors' group of the Pacific naval air bases, who were present at Pearl Harbor on and after Dec. 7, 1941," the Navy declared. "Without the personnel, engineering skill, and equipment of these contractors, on the site, it would have been wholly impossible to handle successfully a salvage job of the magnitude of that which confronted the yard without the loss of many months of vital time in the rehabilitation of the fleet."

Civil Liberty Claim Disputed by Union

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The American Civil Liberties Union Dec. 26 disputed claims of "public officials that civil liberties are intact after a year of war," charging that Japanese evacuated from the West Coast are confined to "virtual concentration camps."

In a year-end review, the Union said the status of civil liberties is "far better than in World War I" but that the Government "has yielded to special pressures in proceedings which raise grave questions as to their necessity in the conduct of the war."

The Union cited the Japanese evacuation as "the most serious action" and added: "the present liberal policy of releasing as many as possible . . . is helping in part to undo what was done."

On the favorable side, the Union listed:

Relative freedom of debate and criticism; lack of mob violence and persecution; removal of restrictions on Italian aliens; prosecution of peonage and investigation of lynchings in the South, and the Fair Employment Practice Committee's fight against racial and religious discrimination.

"On the whole," the Union concluded, "though the over-all picture is favorable to the maintenance of democratic liberties, particularly in freedom of public discussion by press and radio, in the growing protection of Negroes' rights and in the reasonably satisfactory adjustment of labor's claims, constant vigilance and effort are plainly necessary to protect the rights of those minorities which inevitably suffer pressure and injustices under the tensions of war."

A Window on the West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tucson, Ariz.

Arizona's oldest post office has been closed. Tubac, which has had a picturesque history, no longer rates a listing in the Postal Guide. The place where Arizona's first newspaper was printed, the only settlement in the Southwest that ever had its own money, is on its way to oblivion.

Hardly more than a dozen miners and cattlemen now come for mail to the one store, church, three or four dwellings and score of crumbling ruins, that are Tubac. With establishment of a rural route between Tucson and Nogales, all excuse passed for a Tubac post office.

Spanish missionaries and explorers came to Tubac in 1752 In 1874 Tubac was the starting point for the celebrated De Anza expedition, which proved that California was a part of the mainland and no large island.

From 1814 to 1824, Tubac was both a presidio and a mission. From 1824 to 1852, when this part of Arizona passed from Mexico to the United States, Tubac was a silver-mining center and deserted village by turns.

Tubac's real glory began in 1856 with the arrival of Charles D. Poston and three other eastern representatives of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company. This was a New York corporation, financed principally by Samuel Colt of firearms fame, formed to exploit silver deposits along the Santa Cruz.

Colonel Poston was commissioned as an alcalde of New Mexico, the territory of Arizona not having been born. He ruled Tubac with a firm but kindly hand. He performed marriages of doubtful legality, baptized children, granted divorces.

Considerable silver was produced, but never enough to pay expenses. When the supply of Mexican and United States currency ran short for the thriving community's needs, Colonel Poston had boletas printed in New York. These were small cards. Since few residents of Tubac could read, denominations were signified by pictures of animals. A pig meant a "bit" of 12½ cents; a calf, 25 cents; a rooster, half a dollar; a horse, a dollar; a bull, five dollars. These tickets, redeemable in silver bullion, passed freely as money.

The Weekly Arizonian was founded in 1858 with Col. Ed. Cross as editor. The press had to be shipped around Cape Horn to Mazatlan, on the Mexican west coast, then freighted 800 miles. It is a prized relic of the Arizona Pioneer Historical Society at Tucson.

Tubac's idyllic existence ended with the Civil War and withdrawal of Federal Troops, which left the Apache Indians free to ravage and pillage. The Valley of the Santa Cruz was laid waste. The Sonora Exploration & Mining Company passed out of existence. Even the post office, established in 1859, was twice discontinued before it became a "permanent" fixture in 1865. Now even that is gone.

Ernest Douglas

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For Children

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,
Monday, December 28, 1942

Miss Mouseykin's Hat

By Margaret Gibbs

Miss Mary Mouseykin was the smartest mouse in all Mouse Town. Although she wasn't really grown up, everyone called her Miss Mary. She was so very smart, it didn't seem right to do anything else.

It was her hat that did it. No one had ever seen Mary without it—and oh, my goodness, what a hat it was! It was made of lots of pink silk, and it had a great curling white feather, and a bunch of roses at one side, fastened with a sparkling buckle. When Miss Mary Mouseykin went down town wearing her hat, all the other little mice gasped.

"I wish I had a hat like Mary's," sighed Polly Longtail one day. Polly was the eldest of ten, and had never had a hat of any kind. It was all Mr. and Mrs. Longtail could do to keep their family warm and well fed, without buying them unnecessary clothes, let alone pink silk hats with feathers and things.

"Never mind," said Polly's brother Jim. "When I'm a grown-up mouse like Dad I'll buy you two hats—there!"

"Oh, do stop arguing about hats," chimed in Charlie and Connie who were twins, and the youngest of the family. "Let's talk about the party."

The Longtails were to have a party the very next day.

"Who's coming to it?" asked Connie.

"Everyone," answered Polly. "We've invited all the mouse children in Mouse Town—except Miss Mary, of course."

"I suppose," said Jim thoughtfully, "she would be too grand to come."

"Oh, much," agreed Polly. "I would have liked to ask her, but she looks much too smart for us in that beautiful hat. I mean—of course it's going to be simply splendid—but it isn't as if ours will be a—a rich kind of party. We've only got Cheese Rind Surprise for tea, and even that isn't a surprise really, because we have it on Sundays sometimes. I wouldn't dare ask Miss Mary Mouseykin to an ordinary sort of party like ours."

An Offer of Help

"I suppose they don't like me very much," Mary thought sadly next morning when she went for a walk down town—wearing her hat, of course—and looking as grand as usual but feeling very miserable inside. She met several groups of young mice, and they all seemed to be talking about the party which was to take place that very afternoon.

"Everyone is going except me," sighed Mary.

She was just passing Mrs. Brighteyes' house, and as she reached the door, out ran Mrs. Brighteyes herself, wringing her paws and crying, "O, dear, dear, dearie me, what a careless little thing she is, to be sure!"

"Whatever's the matter?" asked Mary.

"It's my Bessie," answered Mrs. Brighteyes. "She's going to the Longtail's party, of course, and I got her ready this morning so as to be quite sure she wouldn't be late. I told her to be careful of her frock, but the little silly has spilled the ink all down the front."

"Down the front of her party frock?" repeated Mary. "Oh, what a pity. Won't it come out?"

"It will not," answered Mrs. Brighteyes. "I've tried everything. She hasn't another party frock, and I can't afford to buy one. Well—she can't go to the party, that's all."

Just then Bessie herself came to the front door crying bitterly. She was still wearing the spoiled frock.

"Why, it's pink!" exclaimed Mary.

"Pink silk," said Mrs. Brighteyes. "The best I could buy."

Mary stood still, looking very thoughtful. Suddenly she said, "Couldn't you put a new piece down the front?"

"I could," said Mrs. Brighteyes, "but I've no stuff to match—I bought the last piece in the shop."

Very slowly Mary took off her hat.

"You could use this," she said.

Mrs. Brighteyes stared at her.

"But—but it's your hat," she cried.

"I know," said Mary, "but I—I'm nearly tired of it. You see it matches, and if you took it to pieces and ironed the silk there would be enough to make a new piece for the front of Bessie's frock. You—you could make a sort of spray of the roses to hide the join — and — and — the b-buckle—"

A Lovely Party

"But won't you want your hat this afternoon?" broke in Mrs. Brighteyes. "To wear to the party?"

Mary shook her head.

"I'm not going," she said. "I haven't been invited."

Bessie's mother looked surprised. Then she took the hat doubtfully. "If you're really quite sure—" she began.

"Quite," answered Mary. "Do have it, please." And without waiting for more, she walked quickly away.

As she hurried up the street it seemed very funny not to be wearing her wonderful hat. Presently she turned a corner and almost bumped into Polly Longtail.

"Oh!" exclaimed Polly, then stared in astonishment at seeing Miss Mary Mouseykin without her hat. "Hullo!" she said, shyly.

"Hullo," answered Mary.

They looked at one another for a whole minute, then Polly said, "We're having a party this afternoon."

"I know," said Mary.

Again Polly was silent, gazing at her.

"Would you like to come?" she blurted out.

"Oh, yes, please," answered Mary eagerly.

"All right then—we'll expect you. Good-by, I must hurry—" and Polly ran off.

Five minutes later she dashed into the front room where the little Longtails were all busy getting ready for the party.

"I've asked Miss Mary Mouseykin!" she cried, "and she's coming. I met her just now, without her hat, and she looked quite different—just like us. So I asked her to come, and she said, 'Yes.'"

That was a lovely party, and every mouse enjoyed it tremendously, but the one who enjoyed it most was Miss Mary Mouseykin.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Puzzling Party

(Answers will be published on the page For Children next Monday)

Friendly Warning

By Owen Oliver

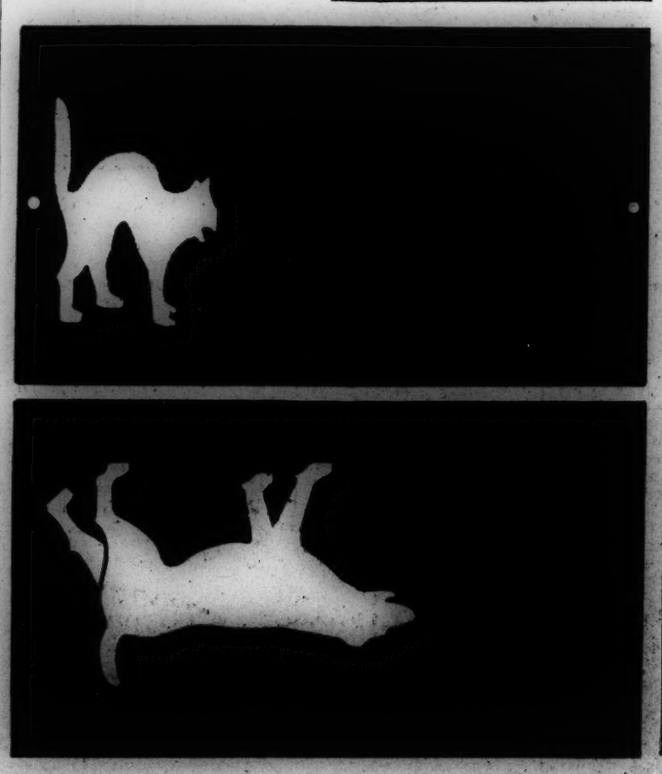
This cat and dog are good friends, but pussy likes to remind her playmate that he must keep his place when she commands it. Make this spinning picture, and see what happens when doggy takes their friendship too much for granted.

Carefully cut out the black portion containing the cat, and mount it on a piece of thin cardboard of the same size, trimming the edges neatly. Now cut out the black portion containing the dog and mount it, upside down as shown, on the reverse side.

Pierce the cardboard at places marked by white dots, a quarter of an inch from the edge. Thread a short piece of string through each little hole and tie, leaving about 3 inches free.

Twirl the pieces of string between fingers and thumbs. The card will spin rapidly and the two pictures will merge into one another so that the cat will seem to be arching its back at the dog.

(Watch for the acorn and help get it into its cup next Monday.)



Dawn

Night folded up the stars
And put them all away.
A rooster woke the sun up,
And then . . . it was day!

ALFRED I. TOOKE

Prize-Winning Letters

Here are the letters of Janice Richardson, seven, of Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts; Virginia Mae Smith, ten, of Rock Springs, Wyoming; and Annie Reeves Skaggs, eleven, of Trenton, Georgia, that won prizes in the Peter White Contest for November:

Mr. Kilpatrick's Whistle

The story I like is "How Mr. Kilpatrick Blew His Whistle."

When the dog got his footprints on Betsy's dress, it made me think of my dog, who likes to dig up old bones too. It was good that Mr. Kilpatrick blew his whistle so Betsy and her father got to the cleaner's in time. He was a nice policeman. Betsy said next time she would mind her mother and hang up her dress right away.

Betsy loved Miss Grey's wedding. It was funny how the cat tipped over the goldfish bowl Billy and Ellen and Betsy gave her. Billy worked so hard saving the fish he got hungry for more ice cream.

Janice Richardson

Juloo, the Kindhearted

I enjoyed the story about "Atu the Ape Was King" very much. It shows that one should not want to be everything and have everything. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. And after the earth creatures got the paper of wisdom, the Elephant gave it to Juloo, the Giraffe, who was so kindhearted, to make a law and she made a good law. After that, they were kind to everyone, and the Ape soon forgot his law and was happy too.

The Elephant didn't make a big commotion. He just took it as a joke and laughted at the Ape's law. Nimble, the Jungle Mouse, was a wise mouse. The other animals talked at the same time as the Ape, and the mouse was going up the tree pitter patter, up the long trunk, clitter clatter.

"Who's on my tree?" said the Ape. "It is I, the Jungle Mouse who has come to see you sitting on your branch, for like Pang, you are too fat and clumsy, the Jungle creatures say, to swing or dance." So Nimble finally got him to swing. Nimble said, "Swing higher and higher." The branch cracked and the Ape said Oo-oo-ooh, and jumped on a stronger branch, and the branch that he had been swinging on broke. Down it went with the paper of wisdom on it.

And so the Ape wasn't King of the Jungle Apes any more because he did not have the paper of wisdom. Pang, the Python, was too fat to climb the tree and say s-s-s-s-s to the Ape. Crac, the Crocodile, didn't help much, but he was nice too.

Viriginia Mae Smith

A Friend for Sammy Squirrel

Sammy should have been happy. He had the largest fine bushy tail of any of the squirrels. He had the biggest oak tree with vines around the door. He had plenty to eat. But still he was not happy.

One day Jim Crow stopped by. "Why do you look so sad, Sammy?" he asked. "You have the largest fine bushy tail of any of the squirrels; you have the biggest oak tree with vines around the door; and you have plenty to eat."

"I am sad because I have no one to share my good fortune," answered Sammy.

"Mr. Rabbit is very wise; maybe he can help you," said Jim Crow. Then he called out a cheery good-by and was off.

As Sammy started out for Mr. Rabbit's, he wondered if he should ever have anyone to share his home.

Mr. Rabbit asked, "Why are you so sad, Sammy? You have the largest fine bushy tail of any of the squirrels; you have the biggest oak tree with vines around the door, and plenty to eat."

"I am sad because I have no one to share my good fortune," answered Sammy, sadly.

"I am sorry, but I cannot help you," said Mr. Rabbit.

As Sammy went shuffling sadly through the leaves, he heard a little "chitter, chitter." He listened and he heard it again. And there in a heap of leaves he saw a very pretty little squirrel. It was crying softly.

"What is the matter, little one?" asked Sammy.

"The dogs caught all my family and some boys ate all our nuts. I am sure I shall starve this winter," the little one said.

"Would you like to come home with me to live?" asked Sammy.

"Oh, I would love to," answered the little squirrel joyfully. So they went home together, and lived happily ever after.

Annie Reeves Skaggs

"Pepper-y Pot!"

"Pepper-y Pot! Piping hot!"
The Pepper Pot Woman cried,
Through city streets of long ago.
She pushed a cart with a pot inside
And in the pot was soup for sale
"Piping hot! Piping hot!"
And mothers took a bowl or pail
And bought a little—or a lot.

I read about it in a book
Called 'Long Ago and Far Away,'
And how I wish that through our street
A Pepper Pot Woman would come today,
Pushing her cart with its fragrant treat
And calling:

"Pepper-y, Pepper-y Pot!
Piping hot!
Piping hot!"

MARION DOYLE

In a Corner With a Book

Book Reviews

"The Mystery of the Bronze Frog," by Dorothy Ann Lovell, may be confidently recommended to "children of all ages." Anyone who has read "Toby Twinkle" and "The Strange Adventures of Emma" will guess that, in the tale of the Bronze Frog, they are assured of strange happenings and thrilling adventures, and readers of the page For Children already know Miss Lovell's ability for telling a good story.

We meet Kit Carter, the hero, on the last day of term, when the boys of Mickleham School are already feeling comfortably reckless because the holidays have almost begun. Kit alone, having nowhere to go, is to remain behind, with the prospect of a lonely holiday in charge of the easy-going housekeeper, Mrs. Lipscott.

The whole hue and cry after the lost bronze, and the oddly delightful and breathless adventures that follow, started on the very evening before school broke up, during the lecture on Antique Chinese Bronzes delivered by the doleful Mr. Alfred Bleat.

Kit, surreptitiously fiddling with the lecturer's box of lantern slides, accidentally pulled out one of a Bronze Frog and later heard the melancholy tale of the lecturer's loss of this valuable antique.

The matter might have ended there, had not Kit dosed off during the lecture and emitted a snore that sounded remarkably like a frog croaking. Immediately the boys were in a roar and the discomfited Mr. Bleat—too horrified to continue his lecture—beat a hurried retreat.

From then on the reader follows Kit's unexpected finding and subsequent loss of the Bronze Frog, his plucky endeavors to atone for his unfortunate snore and to find and restore the frog to its lawful owner.

During Kit's adventures one meets many strange and unusual characters. There are the amiable furniture removers, the furtive Loppy—with his monstrous ears and "slidy" shoulders—the hirsute tramp-poet, Amos, and his companion of the road—Major, who had once been a Welsh miner, and many others.

The book is delightfully illustrated by Jack Matthew with drawings that admirably support the story. The book is published by Jonathan Cape, London. 5s.

E. V. R.

Runabout Rhymes

Rose Fyleman's latest book, "Runabout Rhymes" (London: Methuen. 3s. 6d. net), is, in the main, an outcome of her contact with little evacuees in an English village with a real old village green.

Village greens grow poems. No one can doubt it after reading the rhymes in this book. The very busy wuzzy-wizzy bee who hadn't got a single second free, the frog who lived all alone in a tower of stone, the ant-hill that didn't like to be sat on, the big yellow moon that became a Sunday locket—all speak of the simple charm of country life.

They are all enchanting. Even a four-line rhyme sets the imagination winging—even a poker becomes magical. The clear unaffected drawings are by Margaret Tempest.

Alfie's Adventures

Alfie's adventures are just the kind one might expect a rag boy with a bright, friendly smile, to have, and in her book, "Adventures of Alfie" (London: John Murray, 6s. net), Katharine Tozer tells in a most charming way of the many strange experiences he encounters. Alfie was made of odds and ends from the jumble of a rag-and-bone man's cart. His hair was tufty black fur and his eyes were beautiful glass buttons of gentian blue. The rag-and-bone man made Alfie because he wanted company, but no sooner did he set a watch ticking in the kapok stuffing than Alfie wandered away. The kindly gentleman who found him put a peculiar pair of old spectacles on his buttony nose through which, if he closed one eye, Alfie could see all kinds of remarkable things.

Through the aid of some dwarf men and a friendly bird Alfie and a little companion arrive safely at the home of the kindly gentleman who instantly discovers that the little girl is his own lost grandchild. Alfie and the rag-and-bone man meet again, and everything ends happily, as we felt quite sure it would. The book is excellently illustrated with drawings by the author.

Wild Flowers at Home

A new addition to the Puffin Picture Book series is a little volume entitled, "Flowers of the Field and Hedgerow and their Garden Cousins," by Marion Rivers-Moore. This book will rejoice the heart of small boys and girls who are interested in the wild flower families and who may have a corner in the big garden in which to grow their own plants.

The book contains many colored pictures of wild and cultivated flowers with short descriptions of their habits and uses. There are also a number of uncolored pictures just asking for chalks to add the final touch. Do you know how to make a cowslip ball and a poppy doll? Do you know the different months in which to look for wild flowers and the best places to find them? Do you know the way to make a collection of the many little plants you find? All this you are told in this jolly little book. It is published by Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth, England. 6d. net.

D. A. L.

Art Exhibitions in Boston and Cambridge—Music and Stage News

Long Neglected Sketches By Copley Placed on View

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Print Shop of Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street, interesting drawings made by the American Colonial portraitist, John Singleton Copley, are to be seen. They were rescued from virtual obscurity by the ingenious Charles Childs, who has been efficient in ferreting out Americana and bringing to light material which enlarges our perspective of our own tradition.

The Copley drawings themselves would have been treated lightly only a few years ago, when that skilled portraitist was still estimated as a deft face painter, as good as could be expected in Colonial America, still an outpost of England. Even today many may consider the Copley drawings historical items lacking the intrinsic artistic significance of a masterwork. But it is rewarding to look at these preparatory sketches, for they tell us a good deal about the skill of Copley, his intensity and vision, and his limitations.

They are charcoal sketches heightened with white, made as preliminaries for the historical compositions, the "Death of the Earl of Chatham," the "Siege of Gibraltar," and the "Death of Major Pierson." There are single figures and groups. The same subject is often repeated with variations. Models are seen standing, posturing, turning, gesticulating, climbing, sitting, running. Some are executed briefly for trial sketching; some are modeled more fully.

The drawings reveal a graciousness and a facility that were cultivated by this American painter after he had settled in England. He had outgrown the limitations of his Colonial ways, acquired the finesse and the affectations of the baroque. These drawings are like preparatory sketches of artists bred on the Continent and schooled on the latest modes prevailing at academies.

We would give a good deal to have drawings made during his Colonial days, for they would deepen our understanding of this portraitist, who was largely self taught. Some of the drawings are squared off in preparation for enlarged transfer. There are penciled notes concerning color and dimensions. These sketches formed part of a collection which was inherited directly from Copley by Martha Babcock Amory and Linzee Amory.

Also to be seen in the Print Shop are some entertaining genre pictures. Painted by Ella Emery in 1878, they are interior views of the Matthew Cushing House in Hingham—kitchen, bedroom, and sitting room. Miss Emery painted meticulously and portrayed articles of furniture and garniture most faithfully. It is interesting to find such home-cultivated fashions in paint adhering to most minute record in picture making, while those Americans who were city-trained and who visited Europe were beginning to adopt Impressionism.

Fogg Museum of Art

In the print cubicles of the Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge there is a miscellany of Asiatic and European prints of holiday interest. Included are several Chinese wood block prints and paintings.

The latter exemplify the Oriental approach to nature, and show the peculiarly expressive way evolved by Chinese artists of characterizing growing things. Flowers were symbols of character, and were associated with the attributes of princeliness and gentlemanliness. The flowers which were sturdiest and most rugged were most extolled and more commonly depicted.

There is a Chinese wood block print of "Bamboo in Moonlight." The bamboo is portrayed with an assured hand, crisply and vigorously; it is green, ever fresh, resisting wintry blast and torrential storm. The spontaneously characterized orchid embodies the concept of modesty and humility. We see orchids and rock, the weeping willow, a spray of fruit. There is a charming "Persimmon on Twig" painted with tidiness and conciseness.

There is also a landscape showing a panoramic vista unfolded strikingly by the Chinese nature painter. The age-old first requisite in the art of painting for the Chinese was "rhythmic vitality." The scene is a sweeping, undulating pattern of mountain slopes and valley hollows.

The European prints hung on neighboring walls do not differ sharply from their Asiatic neighbors, for what is it that heightens the Dürer and Schongauer compositions but the same empowering rhythmic vitality.

The Fogg Museum shows less dislocation than other museums, some of which have been emptied of treasure for the duration. The visitor may see many European primitives, modern French drawings, a Rembrandt, an El Greco, a Poussin, along with Far Eastern objects of art.

Anderson Program

Marian Anderson, singing in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Jan. 10, will offer airs by Handel, Caccini, and Legrinzi, Lieder by Schubert and Schumann, songs by Fauré and Griffes, and a group of Negro spirituals, including "Ride on, King Jesus," "Lord, I can't stay away," "Crucifixion," and "My soul's been anchored in the Lord."

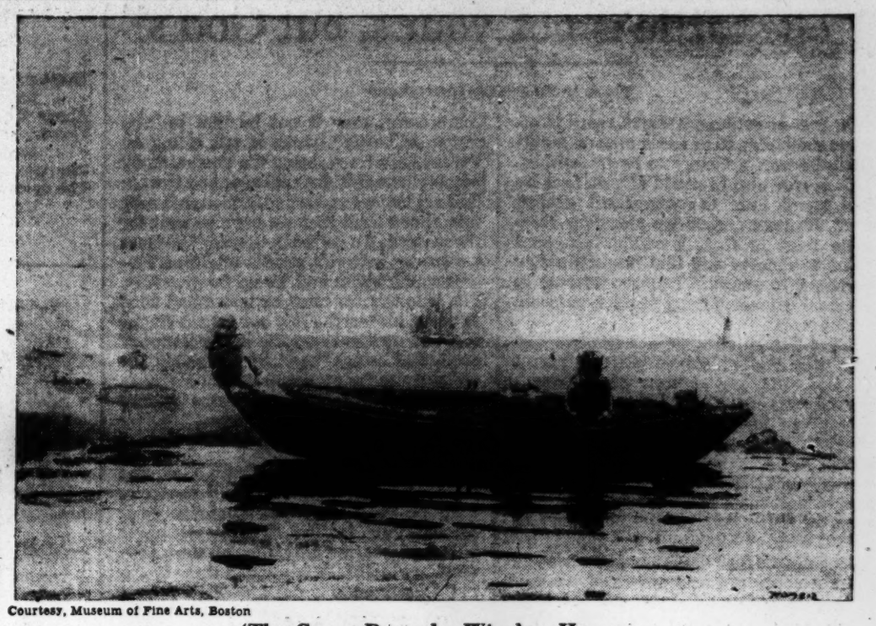
'Follies' Opening Jan. 18

Opening of the new "Ziegfeld Follies" at the Shubert Theater has been postponed to Jan. 18, according to word from New York. It is said also that the show will remain in Boston for three weeks, and possibly for four, and may go elsewhere for a fortnight before reaching Broadway.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'Redhead Ducks,' by Frank W. Benson

Among the recent acquisitions at the Museum, now on exhibition



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'The Green Dory, by Winslow Homer

Now on display among the recent additions to Museum

'Doodle Dandy of the U. S. A.'

By John Beaufort

New York

"Doodle Dandy of the U. S. A." is a children's fantasy with a message for everybody about democracy. It is only infrequently that the professional Broadway playgoer is given an opportunity to see what little is being done in the legitimate theater for young audiences. The new Junior Programs Production, which began a series of holiday matinee performances at the Belasco Theater Saturday, is an intelligently prepared, imaginative fantasy which, as the Midway barkers used to say, is educational as well as entertaining.

The play opens in the imaginary land of Freedom, Inc., where Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and Anne Hutchinson are regarding the progress of the U. S. A. Concerned about a situation which has arisen in Springville, they dispatch their trouble-shooter, Doodle Dandy, to lend a hand, "but only if the citizens are willing to help themselves."

* * *

It appears that a dictator, Humphrey Dumphrey, is preparing to "take over" Springville. His stooge, Rush McNelton, orders young Mike Ridge to stop delivering the Springville Standard, which has been courageously attacking the would-be dictator. The citizens of Springville have so far been apathetic to their peril.

Dumphrey commands Miss Drake, the high school teacher, to stop teaching her pupils to think for themselves. He ridicules Mike's talk of school elections. And he announces that Benjamin Franklin Budd, editor of the Standard, may continue to publish only if he reports every night to find out what Humphrey Dumphrey wants printed the next day.

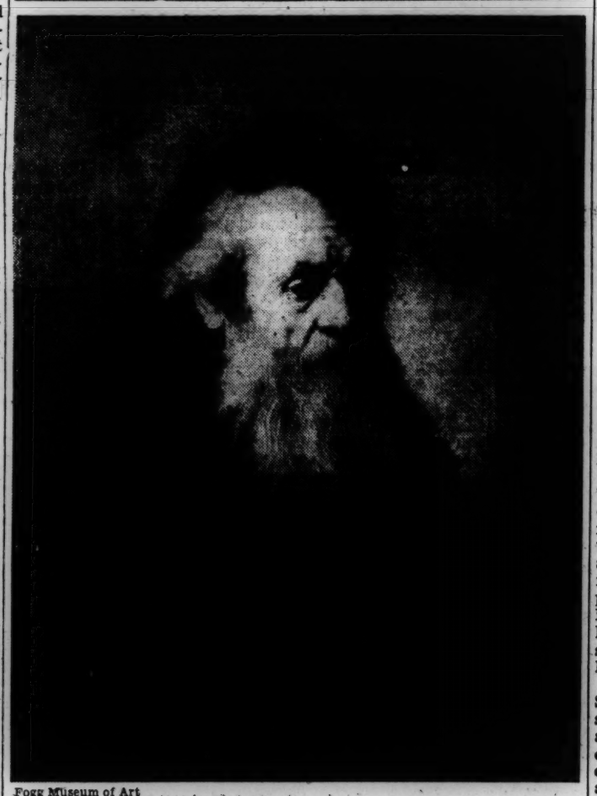
The visiting Doodle, who has been unseen by the Springville populace up to this point, now becomes visible to help the bewildered editor and his friends fight Humphrey Dumphrey. With the radio and press forbidden to them, they decide to put on a show in the high school auditorium, the object of which will be to show Springville citizens how they are being gulled. By means of two stories in music and dance, they illustrate the importance of co-operation in human affairs. Working together, the Springvilleites oust Dumphrey and restore democracy.

* * *

It was particularly interesting to observe the effect of a stylized theater piece upon the imaginations of an audience in which there were many movie-wise youngsters. In writing his play, Saul Lancourt has not made the mistake of condescending to youth. The young people appeared to be enjoying the production. They found especially comical Doodle's tweaking of Father Time's beard and the tricks which the agile and invisible visitor played on Dumphrey's strong-arm stooge. When Doodle explained that everyone lived in his own Springville, one small person added, "And Brooklyn."

Elie Siegmeister's music, Ted Shawn's dances, and Leo Kurz's scenic projections are attractive and tasteful contributions to the entertainment. Under Mr. Lancourt's direction, the play is well acted by Sam Steen, a lithe and capable dancing actor, as Doodle Dandy; by Blake Ritter, Alfred Allegro, Leon Kahn, Karel Shook, Mary Whitis Bell, Barbara Gaye, Deman Lord, and Michael Road. Almost everyone doubles in character.

Jacques Radunski's piano accompaniments should not be overlooked among the contributions to general entertainment. Nor should the Doodle Dandy hats and canes, sold in the intermission.



Fogg Museum of Art

Rembrandt's 'Head of an Old Man'

Painting in the permanent collection at the Fogg Art Museum now placed on exhibition.

New Films for New Year

New films announced thus far to arrive in town in time for the holiday include the following:

Keith Memorial — "Once Upon a Honeymoon," with Cary Grant and Ginger Rogers, and "The Great Gildersleeve," with Harold Peary. Opening Wednesday.

At Metropolitan—"Springtime in the Rockies," with Betty Grable and John Payne; and "The Man in the Trunk," with Lynne Roberts and George Holmes. Opening Thursday.

State and Orpheum—"Stand By for Action," Navy drama with Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, and Brian Donlevy. Opening Thursday.

Performance for Pupils

Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut gave their 250th performance of "Uncle Harry" at the Hudson Theater, New York, Thursday night. They will give a special matinee for high school children of New York on Friday afternoon, Jan. 8, at an admission price of 10 cents. "Uncle Harry" will be the ninth Broadway show to be seen by New York high school children under the New York City School Theater Program which operates with the co-operation of all the theatrical unions and the League of New York Theaters.

'Doodle Dandy of U. S. A.'

Play by Saul Lancourt, with music by Elie Siegmeister. Directed by Mr. Lancourt. Dances by Ted Shawn. Settings by Leo Kerz. Pianist, Jacques Radunski. Presented by Junior Programs at the Belasco Theater, beginning Saturday afternoon, Dec. 26. The cast is as follows:

The Clock ..... Leon Kahn
Benjamin Franklin ..... Blake Ritter
Thomas Jefferson ..... Alfred Allegro
Joel Barlow ..... Karel Shook
Anne Hutchison ..... Mary Whitis Bell
Doodle Dandy ..... Sam Steen
His Lucky Star ..... Barbara Gaye
Michael Ridge ..... Beman Lord
Rush McNelton ..... Alfred Allegro
Humphrey Dumphrey ..... Leon Kahn
Elisabeth Drake ..... Mary Whitis Bell
Henry Fioro ..... Blake Ritter
Benjamin Franklin Budd ..... Michael Road

Octet in Victory Concert

What made yesterday afternoon's concert at the Museum of Fine Arts uncommon, come to think it over, was the flute-like sound of the violin of Rolland Tapley in a presentation of the Mendelssohn Octet in E flat major, op. 20, conducted by Arthur Fiedler. Mr. Tapley was the principal executant in an ensemble of eight volunteering from the string department of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to appear in the fortnightly Victory Concerts for members of the Armed Forces and their guests in the Tapestry Gallery.

His associates in the performance of the octet were Emil Kornsand, Alfred Krips, and Harry Dubbs, violinists; George Humphrey and Hans Werner, viola players; and Karl Zeise and Joseph Zimbler, violoncellists. The flute tones were heard in the third movement of the piece—a scherzo in the light, "Midsummer Night's Dream" style of which Mendelssohn stands an unexcelled master.

Other men belonging to the Boston Symphony could no doubt equal Mr. Tapley, given the same chance he had; but they would have to show themselves artists of very particular skill and initiative, quick to assert themselves at the right moment and willing to subordinate themselves when some instrument besides the first violin had a special word to say. Whatever the might-be and the could-be of the matter, Mr. Tapley was the one who piped out those ethereal flute notes at this time, and the success he achieved proved worthy indeed of record.

Chamber music concerts of the regularly got up kind seldom bring the Mendelssohn Octet to attention. Casually arranged private meetings of players are the only sort likely to give it revival, and this it just about what we had on Sunday.

Something else unusual was performance of melodies on the doublebass by George Moleux, of the Boston Symphony, with Leo Litwin accompanying at the piano. Here the affair was even more improvisational than that of the octet, Mr. Moleux coming in at the last minute to do duty originally planned for Ludwig Juht.

For material in routine recital line, and needful in a well-balanced program, Chopin s Polonaise in A flat major, op. 53, and Liszt's "La Campanella" were offered to the pleasure of the keen audience of military and naval men and their friends by Harold Rubens, pianist. W. P. T.

'Tobacco Road' Delayed

The opening of "Tobacco Road," which had been scheduled to begin its fifth engagement in Boston at the Colonial Theater this evening, has been postponed until Tuesday evening. The company, headed by John Barton, is on its way here from Charleston, West Virginia. Difficulty in making train connections in New York meant a late arrival in Boston this evening and a late hour for the start of the performance. Under the circumstances a postponement was deemed advisable.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place Entrance—Portraits by Patricia Marshall Tate. Through December. American Naval Ships illustrated in pen and ink by Augustus J. Robinson. Through Jan. 18.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of prints chosen by the Lourses Series, Jean Louis Forain. Through Dec. 31.

Grace Horne Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by Johanna Knudsen; pictures and handicrafts by men in the services. Through Jan. 23.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, manuscripts and drawings by Edward Lear.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Chinese paintings and court robes; Chinese jades, crystals and porcelains; Roman coins, monographs of United States Navy. Through Jan. 9.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed national holidays.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of paintings by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters. On view during concerts of Dec. 28 and 29.

Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily; 1:30-5:30, Sundays; closed Mondays. Special Christmas exhibition with daily concerts of recorded Christmas and liturgical music. Through Jan. 10. Recent accessions including a portrait head in bronze of Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis, by Eleanor Platt; water colors by Turner, Winslow Homer, Frank W. Benson, Henry George Keller, Homer Martin, George Harvey, and Thomas Rowlandson; 17th, 18th, and 19th century textiles; prints of Christmas subjects; Church Silver.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy—Exhibition by photographers of Northern New England. Through Jan. 10.

Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—Water colors by Glenn G. MacNutt, pictures by Hornby Parsons, Mulhaupt, Gruppe, Arms, D'Andrea, Abbott, Squire, Papsdorf, and Clancey. Through Jan. 15.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Art—Thirty paintings of "American Life," by Benton, Siporin, Curry, Cadmus, and Martin. Through December.

Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Exhibition of stained glass by Charles J. Connick. Through Dec. 29.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Drawings and prints by Rembrandt. Through December.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art—Fifteen paintings by Van Gogh, lent by the Netherlands Government. Through Dec. 29. Oriental textiles.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

NOW thru JAN. 6
ICE-CAPADES OF 1943
MATS. 2:30—EVES. 8:30
MATS. SATS. AND SUNS.
Trains, Buses, Surface, Elevated, Subway Direct to the Garden
Res. Seats $1.10-$1.65 $2.20 - $3.30 Tax incl.
Mail Orders with Check or Money Order Accepted
Tickets also at ARENA, FILENE'S and JORDAN'S
BOSTON GARDEN

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:15
TOMORROW 3:00
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY Conductor
FRI., JAN. 1, at 2:30
SAT., JAN. 2, at 8:15

(BOSTON STAGE)

WILBUR—Evs. 8:30—Mat. Wed.
John C. Wilson presents
The Wife Takes A Child
A comedy by Phoebe & Henry Ephron
Henry Evelyn Hedda
HULL • VARDEN • HARRIGAN
Staged by Mr. Wilson
EVES. (Except New Year's): 55c-$2.75; NEW YEAR'S EVE.: 55c-$3.30; WED. MAT.: 55c-$1.65; SAT. MAT.: 55c-$2.20.

PLYMOUTH Evs. 8:30—Mat. Thurs.
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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Something for the Boys," presented by Michael Todd. Starring Ethel Merman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Wife Takes a Child," presented by John C. Wilson. Featuring Henry Hull, Evelyn Varden, Nedda Harrigan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Spring Again," comedy by Bertram Bloch and Isabel Leighton. Starring Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Three Curtains," a group of three one-act plays, "The Man of Destiny," "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," and "Playgoers." Starring Gloria Swanson and Francis Lederer. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conducting. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conducting. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30. "Riding Down the Canyon," Roy Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:26, 10:10.

Exeter—"Sherlock Holmes and Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Janet Blair, Brian Aherne. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Fenway—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:10. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 9:40 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 10:29 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:48.

Kenmore—"Crossroads," Hedy Lamarr, William Powell. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna, Ann Miller. 2:20, 5:10, 8:06.

Metropolitan—"The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 6:40, 9:40. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elisabeth Fraser. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern—"Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Normandie—"Criminal Investigator." 1:25, 3:55, 6:25, 8:55. "Rhythm Parade." 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 8:40, 10:10.

Orpheum—"You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. 9:30 a. m., 12:42, 3:54, 7:06, 10:10. "Counter Espionage," Warren William and Hillary Brooke. 11:25 a. m., 2:37, 5:49, 8:53.

Paramount—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:55 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. "Secret Enemies." 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—Stage Show: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5, 7:35, 9:10. "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, Diana Barrymore. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:05, 8:40, 10:10.

Scollay—"Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:40 a. m., 2:36, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"Exposing Nazi Plots in South America," Paul Draper, Ruth Keeler and Rudolf Frimel and Orchestra. "The Film That Was Lost." "Terror on the Midway." "Deep-Sea Fishing." "Louisiana's Bayou Country," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. 11:49 a. m., 3:16, 6:43, 10:02. "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Hillary Brooke. 1:45, 5:12, 8:31.

Trans-Lux—"Jacare," narration by Frank Buck. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 7:55, 10:15. "Living Ghost," James Dunn. 9:35, 11:55 a. m., 2:18, 4:35, 6:50, 9:10.

Tremont—"Always Good Bye." 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:20, 8:30. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:50, 10.

Uptown—"Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:30, 4:40, 8:15. "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 2:45, 6:05, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 9:05, 11:53 a. m., 2:41, 5:29, 8:17. "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 10:00 a. m., 12:37, 3:45, 6:33, 9:21.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers. "Busses Roar," Richard Travers. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 2:30, 5:40, 8:48.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Hello, Annapolis," Jean Parker, Tom Brown. 2, 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Moonlight in Havana." 2, 5:20, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner: "Moon and Sixpence," George Saunders, Herbert Marshall. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Jinx Falkenburg. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. "Scattergood Rides High," Guy Kibbee. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 2, 8.

University: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien. 1:45, 4:50, 8:05. "Moonlight in Havana." 3:20, 6:25, 9:35.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Bambi." "House of Errors," Harry Langdon. 2, 7.

Strand: "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 3:25, 9:25. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman Square: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 2:12, 8:12. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 3:47, 7:47.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 3:18, 9:12. "One Thrilling Night." 2, 7:54.

Park: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "Sabotage Squad," Kay Harris. 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Dr. Broadway," Jean Phillips. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 3, 8:10, 9:20. "The Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 1:45, 4:55, 6:03. Maplewood: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 3:16, 9:01. "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee Charlie McCarthy. 1:55, 7:40.

Mystic: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2:15, 8:20. "Flying Fortress," Richard Green. 3:40, 7, 9:45.

Strand: "Navy Comes Through," Randolph Scott. 3:25, 7, 9:05. "Moonlight in Havana," Mischa Auer. 2:15, 8:35.

Orpheum: "Submarine Raider," John Howard. 2:16, 7, 9:54. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:36, 8:36.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Highways by Night." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. "Wings for the Woman," Anna Neagle, Robert Newton. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 8.

Strand: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "Spirit of Stanford," Buster Crabbe. 1:30, 7:30.

REVERE—Revere: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Priorities on Parade." 1:45. Continuous from 6:18.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Busses Roar," Regis Richard Travis. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne, Jack Oakie. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:15, 7:45, daily. Continuous show New Year's Day and Sunday starting at 2.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle, Robert Newton. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Ten Gentlemen From West Point," George Montgomery. 3:30, 9:01. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 5:18, 6:30, 9:53.

The Home Forum

"The battle is not your's, but God's"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN OUR INDIVIDUAL AFFAIRS there is always something to be accomplished, a battle to be won, a victory to be established. This is true also in world affairs, because evil seems ever to array itself against good. However, when we place our complete trust in God, knowing that good alone has power and that "right the day must win," we shall have no fear as to the final outcome of any conflict, personal or universal.

Mere human struggle to overcome evil is of little avail unless we anchor our trust in God, the only power. These words of Jahaziel to the children of Israel strengthen faith and inspire courage in God's children today (II Chronicles 20:15): **"The battle is not your's, but God's."** When one realizes God's omnipotence and knows that man, as His image and likeness, reflects God, good, alone, he sees that the triumph of Truth and right is inevitable. So, when God's omnipotence and omnipresence are acknowledged, we not only can meet personal difficulties triumphantly but by our right thinking can aid in the solution of universal problems also.

* * *

In dealing with the problems that confront us from day to day, many are learning in Christian Science to trust in God, and thus are finding certainty of a right solution, even before the good results are apparent. On page 22 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says: **"If your endeavors are beset by fearful odds, and you receive no present reward, go not back to error, nor become a sluggard in the race. When the smoke of battle clears away, you will discern the good you have done, and receive according to your deserving."**

So if there is no sign of victory even when we have struggled valiantly to overcome error, may it not be that in "the smoke of battle" which is still going on we are kept from seeing the good already accomplished? Right endeavor and trust in God are always rewarded, although it may sometimes seem that we have to wait for the reward. To go "back to error" because we see no material results or dread further conflict with evil would be cowardly. The true warrior must be tested and tried to prove his worth. It is our stanch standing, our insistence on the omnipotence of good, that brings the victory, whether the difficulty to be overcome is sin, sickness, discord, or enmity. Sometimes victory comes when things look darkest.

* * *

There is no defeat for Truth, God, and those who stand with God will sooner or later be victorious over whatever error presents itself to them. **"Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord"** (Exodus 14:13). Moses spoke these words to the children of Israel when they needed to have confidence in God's ever-presence and to acknowledge His power. To look above the wrong and see only good as the reality is the right course. Man, the image and likeness of God, reflects Him in goodness, strength, wisdom, joy, courage, justice, and dominion over all the earth.

In taking the stand for right it is sometimes hard to endure criticism patiently, especially when those who are criticizing do not understand the circumstances. One in high public office is often thus criticized. And men, too, are often criticized by well-meaning friends who do not see the situation clearly. If one is acting in accordance with his highest sense of right, it matters not what mortal opinion says. What true selfhood is, in God's likeness, is all we need to know about ourselves or our neighbor. And the truth is all that counts in any situation, no matter what the material evidence may be. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 37), **"Consciousness of right-doing brings its own reward; but not amid the smoke of battle is merit seen and appreciated by lookers-on."** The real reward is spiritual. Human praise is short-lived at best and is often harmful because it sometimes causes pride in human ability or achievement; and then, too, men often praise that which is not praiseworthy, not Godlike. In his Sermon on the Mount, Christ Jesus said (Matthew 6:1, 4): **"Do not your alms before men, to be seen of them. . . . But . . . pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."** The real reward comes when we realize that our ability to do good comes from God. The "consciousness of right-doing" brings a joy that is in itself a glorious reward.

Whatever the error to be overcome, whether sin, sickness, or discord, the real victory takes place in our consciousness before it is seen outwardly. How important it is then, when thinking of individual problems or world problems, to know constantly that God, good, is always victorious because His power is supreme and cannot be overruled. The human consciousness is the battleground where false desire, hate, greed, apathy, fear, and all the evils of mortal mind are met and overcome through the realization that divine Mind is all-powerful and is the Mind of man; that evil is not real because God never created it.

* * *

The study of Christian Science is teaching an increasing number how to be victorious over evil, and thus prove that **"the Lord God omnipotent reigneth"** (Revelation 19:6). In facing our individual problems or world conditions let us not be discouraged if we do not see the ever-presence of good on account of "the smoke of battle." Good is everywhere, and as our clear thinking increasingly dispels the mist of error, we shall prove God's ever-presence and witness the victory of right.

These words by Mrs. Eddy bring blessed assurance (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 22): **"It may be that the mortal life-battle still wages, and must continue till its involved errors are vanquished by victory-bringing Science; but this triumph will come! God is over all."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

The Little House

The little house snuggles against the hill,
Cozy and snug in the winter's chill.

Down in the valley through the day
Folks like me go on their way

And seldom think that a house can be
A part of a man's philosophy.

But whenever the night comes, gray and still,
I like to look at the house on the hill,

For then on the hillside, brisk and bright,
The home lights shine through the lonely night.

Their cheer is like a song that sings
Of love outlasting darker things!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

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Pigeon Flight

Shape me an answer now out of the pigeon's flight
Above the house-tops here,
Slower against the wind, and then, the corner passed,
The wings catch up the light.
The downward beat is bright as hope within the mind.
Then doubt creeps in. The wings grow dark again.
Against the watching sun, pattern and bird are one.
But the slow circle turns to show the chord of white,
The pale breast like a cry, slanting across the sky!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FRAGMENT OF A COPTIC TEXTILE

AMONG TEXTILES of the past, those that were woven in Christianized Egypt are some of the most delightful. It was an Egypt which had declined after the great era of the Pharaohs. When the Romans came to Egypt, there was no notable living culture. Through Roman influence, political organization was re-established, thus providing a background for a new cultural development. The new Egyptian art contained three features of tradition, the Greek, the Roman, and vestiges of the early Egyptian. After they had combined and blended, a new style emerged, which is known as Coptic.

It was not a complex art in itself, and to the historian might seem no more than a secondary or tributary art expression. It was purely decorative, being free of symbolism and functionalism. The purist would probably complain that identical motives were used in designing ceramics, textiles, carved stone, and ivory. The Coptic designs are notable for vividness, lively surface ornamentation, and for bright rhythmic sequences.

The designs of the weaving seem to be inspired by mosaics and painted pictures. The Coptic textiles include tapestry-woven woolen ornaments and loom-woven fabrics. Their colors are still bright and beautiful, sometimes running to vivid reds and leafy greens, sometimes to deep eggplant purple.

D. A.

Once the Whole Of Literature

IN THE HISTORY of all nations, poetry appears as the earliest form of literary expression. Before man learned to use written records he composed poetry; it was easy to remember verse and to chant it aloud. It could be sung to the dance or to the accompaniment of an instrument. Later it could be chiseled compactly on tablets of stone or written on the walls of caves. A chieftain of the Seneca Indians spoke in verse as he addressed the tribal council; a simple Greek of an early period used metrical form to give advice to farmers; the histories of the seafaring Norsemen were poetical narratives.

In more highly civilized countries the use of poetry becomes specialized, and prose is employed for most purposes, especially for records or for the expression of systematic thought. Most modern books are in the form of prose. It is not true as Macaulay said, that "as civilization advances, poetry almost necessarily declines"; but it is quite apparent that poetry ceases to be the whole of literature, and becomes rather its central shrine.—From "Types of Poetry," edited by HOWARD J. HALL and JOHN R. MOORE. (Boston: Ginn.)

The Leaves Are Down

IT IS OFTEN SAID and truly that to know a person, that is, to be sufficiently acquainted to enable one to judge accurately of another, one has to summer and winter with him; to observe him under a great variety of circumstances, in sunshine and in storm, in joy and in sorrow, in prosperity and in adversity, in short, under the endless variety of circumstances which make up human experience. In this way, and in this way only, do we really know the mental make-up of another. Only through such intimate observation can we accurately determine the character of another. Now, what is true of persons is in a somewhat analagous degree true of nature in its many aspects, under the many moods which appear as the ceaseless sequence of seasons rolls around.

All of this leads to the observations that I wish to make regarding Apple Blossom, our home in the country. Usually we arrive at the end of April and remain until October is well on the way. This enables us to enjoy the spring, summer, and the beginning of autumn. This year, as circumstances compelled us to leave for the city in late September, we were deprived of the autumnal splendor we have been accustomed to enjoy here in the quiet countryside.

* * *

War, especially of global extent, brings many changes to dwellers of both city and country. But, if the cause be a just one, if the freedom dearly bought through the centuries be at stake, no inconvenience, no material restriction seems a burden. All may not bear arms, all may not work in the production line, but all may serve in one or more of the numberless activities entailed in the prosecution of modern warfare. Service also may be rendered through conservation of essential resources.

Somewhat reluctantly, I admit, but not dismayed, we turned our steps cityward, while the fall asters and chrysanthemums were in the fullness of their rich colors. Time and again, through November, we planned Saturday trips to tuck in the perennials, burlap the climbing roses above the doorways, and do the many odd jobs that need doing before the place is wholly abandoned to the all-the-year denizens, many of which are now safely stored away in well-prepared bomb-proof lodgings. Exceptional rainstorms kept the ground too wet for the final preparations and, moreover, as the rain usually came on Saturday, it kept us in our city home.

* * *

Now, in early December, conditions have changed, the weather has turned cold. The frozen ground is in the best condition for the usual protection of our garden favorites and good helpers are on hand. How changed the aspects as we view the landscape. The trees are stripped of leaves and the naked branches are wind-tossed by the wintry blast. Two patches of color at once attract the eye. The dogwood by the brook with its bark of deep blood-red, the rick of tall willows with their graceful branches in dress of Roman gold add a fine note to the dull landscape. Birds' nests, that once were hidden in the dense foliage of summer, now stand revealed. Close about the house in evergreen and vine and maple are nests we had not found even though we were aware of the presence of their proprietors.

* * *

The nest of the redwing in the alders by the brookside is in plain sight, fully exposed to even a casual glance. We had no doubt about the location of the nest; for constantly during the long summer days we saw the pair, she in her sober dress, he in the glory of shiny black and scarlet epaulettes, passing in and out of the thick bush rick, and his jolly *ok-a-lee* was one of the most familiar notes of the summer. We had suspected that the waxwings, in their dress of charming pastel shades, were nesting in the golden willows; but, following our accustomed habit, we made no close search for them. Their secrets were their own, and we have learned from long experience that birds resent too persistent inquiry into their family affairs. We have learned to respect their right as summer denizens to protect their secrets.

Amid the naked boughs of the old apple trees are many nests, kingbird and sebec, catbird and chipping sparrow, now fully exposed. An oriole's nest swings jauntily from a limb of the elm. In vain did we seek the location of the hummingbirds' nest, although we were sure it was near by. Their visits to the blossoms in the garden were too frequent for distant dwellers.

Slowly we moved about the place to catch its winter mood. The frozen ground is still bare, and the pool has now taken on its coat of ice. Flood waters from recent heavy rains are roaring over the dam, hurrying down the raceway to join the larger stream a hundred yards below. Under winter conditions, the evergreens are in their glory. When the deciduous shrubs are stripped of foliage, the yews and junipers, cedars, cypress, hemlocks, and pines in numerous varieties stand out with a kind of bold eloquence on the winter landscape.

In the cedars by the lily pool, now under its winter cover of boards and a thick blanket of hay, a solitary chickadee is hunting his daily ration with all the enterprise characteristic of these sturdy midgets. It pays no attention to my presence but goes merrily on its way with a cheerful *chick-a-dee-dee* as though, without this familiar call, I might fail to identify an old acquaintance. No need to fear, little friend, for all the years since boyhood you have been to me a joyous note in the bleak winter days when even a touch of life is a charming interlude to the impressive stillness of the landscape.

* * *

Yes, the leaves are down. Except for the ragged remains of the summer glory, which still cling to oak and beech, not a leaf remains. Long brown ricks lie under the old stone walls, stirred now and then by the wintry gusts that whirl about the place. From the woods the crows call, and quarter the sky in wild flight before the urgent wind. The fields lie bare and brown. The mood of winter pervades the countryside. Nature is at rest.

We close and bar the gates and turn cityward, not without a twinge of nostalgia, yet cheered by the assurance that, in a few brief months, we shall return again to witness the marvelous scene that invariably characterizes the vernal awakening. The leaves are down, but buds foretell a new and bountiful crop when the gentle wind comes up from the south again.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

Juncos

Under the bushes where the brown weeds are
and snow is thin, the juncos scratch about
like bits of April darting in and out
of Winter's house, that has the door ajar.

A. L. F.

„די מלחמה געהערט ניט צו אייך, נאר צו גאָט"

אז איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבנצו, געשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סייאנס

דאָך מאכטסמאל דערזעגן מיר. וואָרטען פאר אונזער שכר, זייך „צוריק צו קערען צום אירזהום" וויל מיר זעהען ניט קיינע צוזיכטן פון סאָכעריעלע רעזולטאטען, אדער וויל מיר שרעקען זיך וויידער אמאל צו קעמפען נעגען דאס שלעכטעס פאָסט נאָר אפאר א טרוס אין א פייגעלינג.

דער אמת־יגר הלוך מוז בעפרוסט וועדען כדי מען זאל קענען אויסנעמינען זיין וועדטהיים, עס איז אונזער פעסטען שטאנד, אונזער פעזיציוו גלויבען אין דער אלמעכטיגקייט פון גוטעס וואָס נעווינט דעם זיעג, צו די שווערוגקייטן בייצוקומען איז זיגר, קריאנקהייט, אונגליק, אדער פיינדליכקייט. מאכטסמאל קומט דער זיעג וועז דער אויסקוק זעהט זיך אויס מעהר פינסטער ווי צו אנדערע צייטען.

פאר נאָם, די געשליכע וואהרהייט, איז נישט קיין דורכפאל, אין די יקציגע וועלכע פערלאזען זיך אויף נאָם, וועלען פריהער אדער שפעטער בעפעהיגט וועדען בייצוקומען יעדען אירזהום וואָס וועט פאָרקומען אין זייער לעבען. „שרעקט זיך ניט, בלייבט שטיל, און זעהט די הילף נאָט (שמות יד:13). משה רבינו האט נעדרעט דיזע וועדטער צו די קינדער פון ישראל פונקט דאָן וועז עס איז נעווען העכסטע נויטיג אז זיי זאלען בעזיצען א פעסטען צוטרוי אין נאָם אל־נעגעוועדט אז א מיינטען אנערקענונג פון זיין מאכט. אויס־צומיידען דאָס וואָס איז קרום, און צו בעשאפטען נאָר דאָס וואָס איז גוט אלס וויהרליך, איז דער אייג־ציגער נאָמען צו נעהמען. דער מענש, אלס דאָס בילד און גלייכנים פון נאָם, שפיגעלט אויס אלעמכטיגקייט און אל־גענעגווארט. קיינען מיר ניט נור בעהאנדלען אונזערע פערזענליכע מיט ערשאָלָ נאָר מיר קענען אויך דעם אונזערע רעכטע אין גוטע נעדאנקען העלפען אין דער אויסלעזונג פון אלוועלטליכע פראבלעמען.

פולע מענשען לערנען זיך אויס אין קריסטשען סייאנס, (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט) וויי אזוי זיך צו פערלאזען אויף נאָם מיט זייערע פראבלעמען. וועלכע קומען נאָר פון מאָל צו מאָל, און אזוי קריגען זיי נאכנעמען האַרצען, און בלייבען פעסט אין אונזער וויסען, אז נאָר דאָס גוטעס אליין האָט מאכט, און אז נאָר דער מאָכ פון נערעכטיגקייט אליין מוז נעווינען. וועלען מיר נאָר קיין מורא נים האבען פאר דעם שלעכטעס פון וועלכען נים איז קאמף סיי פערזיגליך, סיי אלוועלטליך.

סיידען אונזער צוטרוי איז פעסט אייגעשלאָסטען אין נאָם, די אייגענע מאכט, קען דער מענשליכער קאמף וועניג אויסרעכטן ביייצוקומען דאָס שלעכטעס. דיזע וועדטער צוטרוי אין נאָט פון ישראל פונקט פון קינדער חיינט נים צו מאָל, (דברי הימים ב 15:): „די מלחמה נעהערט נים צו אייך, נאָר צו נאָט." וועז אייגער קומט צו דעם וויהרליכען פערשטאנד פון נאָמען אלמעכטיגקייט, און וויייטס נעווינט, אז דער מענש, אלס זיין בילד און גלייכנים, שפיגעלט נאָר אָפ נאָמ, דעם נוטען, אליין, זעהט ער, אז דער זיעג פון דער וואָהרהיים און נערעכטיגקייט איז אונזערמייליך. אלזוי, וועז מיר אנערקענען נאָמען אלמעכטיגקייט און אל־נענעגווארט, קענען מיר נים נור בעהאנדלען אונזערע פערזענליכע מיט ערשאָלָ נאָר מיר קענען אויך דעם אונזערע רעכטע אין גוטע נעדאנקען העלפען אין דער אויסלעזונג פון אלוועלטליכע פראבלעמען.

Up the Black Mountain

WE WENT ON A SUNDAY when all the natives were in their lovely holiday costumes. The day was perfect; and the views of the coast, the bays, and the mountains were entrancing. Through quaint old towns of fine stone houses with lovely ancient Venetian doorways, windows, and balconies, we passed to Cattaro on its large, beautiful bay, the Bocche di Cattaro, or Kotor. Here the road begins to ascend the mighty barren ridge of rock known as Montenegro, the Black Mountain. Up and up we drove in serpentine spirals for nearly 3,000 feet, and then another 1,000 feet to the top of the pass, where a marvelous panorama of mountains, winding coastline, the grand Bocche di Cattaro, and the blue Adriatic spread out before us. In a few moments we were descending to the small plateau on which stands the little town of Cetinje, the capital of the little state of Montenegro. . . . The only interesting and striking thing about Cetinje is *not* Cetinje at all, but the fascinating vista of Albania which one obtains from the hills beyond the town. As we stood on these heights and gazed with awe and amazement at the vast array of rugged, wild gray mountains, the great green lake of Scutari, the sparkle of distant rivers, the scattered wooded groves, and the small tracts of tilled land dotting the rocks here and there, we felt as if we were in a weird, empty land at the end of civilization and perhaps of the world.—From "Moving On," by NORMAN DWIGHT HARRIS. (Chicago: Kroch.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Allies Act Cautiously in Regard to Finland ..... *By Joseph C. Harsch*

Appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, the United States Government is not deliberately working up its public for a declaration of war against Finland.

That would be the logical implication of a rash of pre-Christmas stories about the participation of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of Finland in a Japanese celebration of Pearl Harbor on the seventh of this December in Helsingfors.

It certainly looked like the kind of build-up for war declaration which the Nazis coined and typed during the days when there still were countries around Germany to be attacked and conquered easily.

The stories about the allegedly alcohol-laden celebration were based on short-wave wireless broadcasts from the United States to Finland in the Finnish language. The broadcasts were written by the OWI and made from Schenectady a week earlier. Then, contrary to its established practices, the OWI made the nature of its foreign language broadcast available to certain Washington newspapermen.

Since the broadcasts, and the subsequent American newspaper material, all stemmed from the OWI which is an official branch of the Government they all obviously had a policy purpose. The purpose of the broadcasts was to stiffen the hands of the anti-Axis element in Finland against those members of the Finnish Government who unquestionably do favor the fullest possible collaboration with Hitler. What remains a trifle confusing is the reason why the OWI, which has not before made its short-wave broadcasts to other countries available to the American press, should deviate from its own precedents in this particular case.

Was the Story Overplayed?

Unfortunately for its own entirely laudable ends the OWI seems to have overplayed the story. It is perfectly true that the Japanese Legation gave a reception on Dec. 7 and that both the Prime and Foreign Ministers of Finland were present. What seems to be highly questionable is the implication that they knew in advance that they were going to a celebration of a Japanese military victory over the United States.

Dec. 7 is, of course, a date which every American understands. But what America remembers off hand the date of the Russian attack on Finland, for example? Of course Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers should be careful about those things, but Helsingfors is a long ways off from most of the rest of the world and the individual Finns concerned are not noted for their diplomatic astuteness or finesse.

Anyhow, after the most careful check by all our private spies it would seem that the eminent Finns went off to a party at the Japanese Legation in Helsingfors quite ignorant of the date and its meaning. Everything went all right so long as the food and drinks were being served, and consumed. Then the hosts presented a film. When it turned out to be a film of Pearl Harbor the Finns suddenly, but much too late, realized what a problem they had caused themselves.

Accepted Japanese Decorations

Their situation was not improved by the fact that the two Ministers had both accepted Japanese decorations on the previous day, which happened to have been the Finnish National Holiday.

Now none of this should exonerate the two men concerned of pro-Axis sympathies. Foreign Minister Witting is widely known as strongly pro-Axis in both his personal desires and his public policy. Prime Minister Juho Rangell is scarcely regarded as a stanch friend of the United Nations; and Finnish policy leaves much to be desired from any Allied point of view.

However, there are also important and influential groups in Finland which are doing their utmost to keep their country from falling completely and irrevocably into the German orbit, which they realize would be a fatal trap for their country. They have had some success and hope for more. The diplomatic tie with the United States is their last remaining life line and they are clinging anxiously and hopefully to it.

Seven German Divisions

Washington, like Moscow and London, is extremely annoyed over the fact that Finland continues to be officially at war with Russia. But Washington, and perhaps Moscow too, is aware of the fact that it is many months since the Finns have engaged in any real shooting against the Russians.

And there are seven German divisions in Finland which is just a little more than the Finns could very easily handle. In other words, it is highly questionable that any military advantage would be gained by pushing the Finns farther into the German clutches than they are already.

Arthur F. Schoenfeld, the United States Minister to Finland, is now on his way back for leave and consultation. His return is not the result of the Dec. 7 party. It is a reasonable assumption that the American policy toward Finland will be thoroughly reviewed while he is in Washington. But at this writing the best opinion in Washington is that there are as many good reasons for stringing along as there are for making a final break and driving Finland down out of sight into the Nazi maw.

Daniels Recalls Wilson's Work to Insure Peace

Secretary of Navy in War Cabinet calls Covenant of League only sure way to bar future wars.

Editor's note: Josephus Daniels, Editor and Publisher of the Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer, is the only remaining member of Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet who served the whole eight years of the Administration. He was Secretary of the Navy. President Roosevelt appointed him Ambassador to Mexico, where he served until October, 1941, when he resigned. Mr. Daniels wrote the following article for the Associated Press, of which he is a charter member.

By Josephus Daniels

The eighty-sixth anniversary today of the birth of Woodrow Wilson finds a distraught world feverishly seeking a way to secure and undergird the world peace which Wilson envisioned and which the United States Senate rejected. That generation demonstrated willingness to do and dare and die in war, but put away the peace that was within its grasp.

A score and three years later, men who were blind then, and millions more, are "looking back to glory" to Wilson's vision splendid. In their hearts they are now enshrining the one man who never doubted that the fate of the world was wrapped up in the Covenant he brought to his people from the peace conference.

At Paris, there were those who wished a separate peace treaty which would have made the Treaty of Versailles as unworthy and sordid as that of Vienna. Wilson stood immovably for the incorporation of the Covenant in the terms of peace. No deferred plan then or now would insure permanent peace.

The League of Nations was the first and only plan of nearly all nations ever devised by the hand of man to fulfill the long-cherished hope of peace on earth. Its imperfections were remediable. The great body of people hailed it as the fulfillment of the shibboleth, "a war against war" which carried America into the World War. Wilson had promised the youth he summoned into battle that their sacrifice would insure a warless world. That goal was in his heart when he said in his war message to Congress:

Message to Congress

"The right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

During the long struggle, that pledge was Wilson's pillar of cloud by day and pillar of fire by night. To him a treaty of permanent peace was his heavenly vision. He was not disobedient to it. Woodrow Wilson went to Paris with but one aspiration and aim—to garner the fruits of victory by a world organized for peace. He returned crowned with success in his holy quest.

In addition to this wholehearted consecration, Wilson felt he could not face the mothers who had lost their sons if he did not make certain that their sacrifice would be the guarantee that those who came after them would be freed from the fate of those who had given their lives.

Returning home with the precious Covenant, he found the great body of the people in sympathy with the noble instrument he submitted for ratification. In advocacy of the League, at St. Louis, Sept. 25, 1919, Wilson said that if the treaty were rejected or impaired, he felt he ought to stand up before the youths whose devotion had brought victory and say:

"Boys, I told you before you went across the seas that this was a war against wars, and I did my best to fulfill the promise, but I am obliged to come to you in mortification and shame and say I have not been able to fulfill the promise. You are betrayed. You fought for something you did not get. And the glory of the armies and the navies of the United States is gone like a dream of the night, and there ensues upon it, in the suitable darkness of the night, the nightmare of dread which lay upon the nations before this war came; and there will come sometime, in the vengeful providence of God, another struggle in which, not a few hundred thousand fine men from America will have to die, but as many millions as are necessary to accomplish the final freedom of the peoples of the world."

There grimly spoke the true prophet who saw further into the future than most of his contemporaries. We have lived to see the prophecy fulfilled in the terrible losses which Wilson foretold. This war would never have cursed the world if the dominant minority in the Senate had not rejected mankind's most inspired civilian prophet.

Wilson was the great casualty of the World War. The doctors did not diagnose the disease that ended his life. Those who were admitted into intimate relations know that he died of a broken heart—seeing that his "great deed was too great."

Until the blow struck, Wilson could not be persuaded that enough senators would vote to scrap the instrument which was the sure chart of world peace. When the door to a new world in safety was closed, his heart was broken.

Never Lost Faith

When his noble dream seemed to have been laid aside, Wilson never lost faith that his countrymen would some day come to a realization that a world agreement for peace was essential to prevent the destruction of civilization. He died in that faith. We have lived to see men belatedly adopting the creed they rejected.

Why do I say that in his disillusionment after the Covenant was rejected, Wilson never lost faith that his inspired dream would come true? Not long before his passing—the last time I saw my old chief—he asked of my reactions to the world of that hour.

When I confessed to depression over the lapse following the rejection of the peace treaty, he made this confession of his indomitable faith, saying:

"Do not be overanxious about the things we have carried in our hearts and for which we have fought. They are sure to prevail. They are only delayed," and leaning heavily upon his cane, putting one hand on by shoulder, he said with that quaintness which gave charm to his sayings: "And I will make their concession to Providence—it may come in a better way than we proposed."

He:

"Never doubted clouds would break,

"Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,

"Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,

"Sleep to wake."

Today, fighting on land and sea and air, millions in our armed forces have their purpose steeled to win a victory that will provide a substitute for the inhumanity of war. And at home more than 100,000,000 civilians fully enlisted for victory have highly resolved that never again shall free men lack the machinery to prevent a return of the present-day tragedy.

Faith in the coming of the day of a world covenant of peace gave satisfaction to Woodrow Wilson as his ship sailed west. It is to us, the living, cursed by the lack of wisdom nearly a quarter of a century ago, to translate the Wilson Covenant into a compact that will insure peace on earth and good will to men.

It may not come in the exact terms of the instrument Wilson brought from Paris. Indeed, as he prophesied, the lasting peace may come in a better way than Wilson conceived.

December 28, 1942, coming as his dire prophecy is being fulfilled in blood and sacrifice, should be a day of consecration to the ideals for which Wilson gave his life as well as of full dedication to winning the war and winning the peace.

Keystone; Wide World

President Wilson

In an unusually gay moment, when he was riding in a triumphal procession up Broadway in New York, on returning from Europe. At the right is Josephus Daniels, Wilson's Secretary of the Navy.

The Country Speaks: Hawaii

This Year, More Than Ever ..... *By Dorothy Bond*

The following letter, describing domestic life on a Hawaiian sugar plantation in wartime, was written by Mrs. Dorothy Bond, wife of J. Douglass Bond, manager of Ewa Plantation, comprising about 8,000 acres, adjoins the Pearl Harbor area on the Island of Oahu, of which Honolulu is the metropolis. Mrs. Bond is still in Hawaii. She wrote the letter as a holiday greeting to friends on the mainland.

Hawaiian society is now divided into two groups, those who were here Dec. 7, and those who were not—the former, of course, being definitely in the upper bracket and with an edge on the conversation in any group. The day dawned for us, clear and sunny and cool, the promise of a perfect Sunday. It was the beginning of our busiest week in the year—as the plantation managers gather at that time from all the islands for a week of business and pleasure. Our social calendar was full to the brim with every afternoon and evening taken. . . .

The first bomb—for us—fell in the field back of our house at five minutes of eight. We later found the top of it in our dahlia garden. The fire alarm sounded and we dashed over to a neighbor's house to find that incendiary bullets had gone through the house and started a small fire. My husband was just thinking to himself, "They're getting rather careless in their war games. I wonder to whom I should protest," when we came out into the open, looked into the sky and saw strange planes with the emblem of the rising sun upon them. Even then we couldn't credit the possibility of such a thing—it must be just war maneuvers with a special camouflage. A few flying bullets soon convinced us of the error of our thought. To us the outstanding thing on that day was the incredibility of it all, the utter disbelief that such a thing could happen here. We still wonder how it all happened.

I finally managed to get Janet and her little house guest home, but Jimmie was off to the scene of battle in the midst of flying bullets and diving planes, with his main desire one for a rifle with which to shoot the Japs. Doug dashed off to fight cane fires which were started by bombs. Our civilian defense, I'm glad to say, functioned well on that fateful morning. Every man was at his post by 8:30.

I had gone over to Sunday School to take care of what children might be there and was returning home when the second attack came over. I saw the planes coming and heard the chatter of their machine guns, so I made a decidedly rapid entrance into the house, gathered the little girls together, and went into the kitchen to see if our Japanese maid was all right. Just then the planes dove in our yard; the four of us hurriedly crouched on the floor as the bullets crashed through the house not six feet away from us.

That night, the three children and I were all upon our sleeping porch, wide awake, waiting for the next bomb to fall, when Janet made the classic remark, "This is nearly as bad as Hallowe'en, isn't it?"

The next morning and for several days thereafter, our plantation store was crowded with people who were afraid supplies would be cut off. Their fear was a natural one, too, for no other community of equal size is so dependent upon ships for its very existence. As a matter of fact, we have suffered very little—our supplies have been kept up remarkably well. For several months we had no oranges or apples; but in June they came again, enjoyed all the more because of their rarity. I don't believe that I'll ever again take an orange for granted. For awhile we had no onions, and then again no potatoes and, of course, such delicacies, as Philadelphia cream cheese, which requires cold storage, are a thing of the past. But actually we have no complaints: we're only too grateful for all we have. . . .

Gasoline was rationed to 10 gallons of gas a month, which changed our general pattern of life considerably. Liquor stores were opened again the third week in February with permits to buy one quart a week issued to American citizens only. . . .

We have had continued black-out ever since Dec. 7, the hours varying with the season. At first, it started at 6 p. m., with no one but the military allowed on the streets after that time. As summer came on, pedestrians were allowed to be out until 10 o'clock—cars not allowed after 8:15. At present, blackout starts at 7:15, ends at 6:45 a. m., with the same 10 p. m. curfew. One of our difficulties has been the ventilation of black-out rooms during the warm summer evenings. This has been accomplished by various means—though when we needed electric fans most of all, none were to be had. We are now to be allowed dim-out bulbs, one to a room, and windows and doors to be allowed open. This was announced in July, but still the bulbs have not arrived! They only enable one to see the furniture so that one doesn't stumble over it in the dark—but for reading one still has to go into a blacked-out room.

During the early summer, we decided to send Jimmie away to school and he was consequently entered at the Choate School, Wallingford, Conn., The next problem was to get him away, not too early and not too late. We booked him both by boat and by clipper. For over two months no women and children left by convoy and we began to wonder if he'd get away. Finally, the only thing we could do to get him away was to send him troop class on a convoy.

We later learned that, like his 250 roommates, he slept in a hammock, stretched three deep across what was once the swimming pool of the ship. They had but two meals a day, had to wait hours in line to get them, and then had to eat them standing up as there was no place to sit down. Jimmie wrote that the first time he left his tray to get a drink, the ship lurched, his entire meal slid onto the floor, and he went hungry. They finally arrived on the mainland, and were held there a whole day while the F. B. I. searched for spies. He was able to leave by streamliner the day after he landed and he finally arrived at Choate 10 days after he left here. . . .

To Change the Subject:

The Gentle Way Up ..... *By Kimmis Hendrick*

Today we have been watching a young lady teach herself to walk. She first made tentative efforts at the age of seven months; now, after four months of getting around upright by holding onto things, she is making sudden progress. Today she walked two yards or so, right in the middle of the room. There was a lesson for us in the way she did it.

She always sat down gently. A few steps, carefully taken, and then it would be plain to see she wasn't going to keep her balance. Did she make a desperate effort? No. Did she grit her teeth—she has six—and say, in effect, I won't give up? No. Did she, having failed for the time being, resort to a lot of self-condemnation? Not a bit of it.

She sat down gently. Gay as a young bird, just out of the nest and quite excited about the flappability and utility of its wings, she tottered forward. It looked as though she were walking a piece of string while looking through the wrong end of the opera glasses. One step, two steps, three steps, four, five, six. Then blump! But easily.

We, in our adult way, wouldn't have been so kind to ourselves. We know, for we have been beginners at ice skating. We would have set our jaw, clenched our fists, gotten a wild gleam in our eye, and then rushed forward to uncomfortable disaster. We would have apologized, furthermore. Worse still, we would have justified ourselves.

There wasn't any thought of self-justification with our young lady. She didn't say, "After all, I'm just a baby. What can you expect?" Nor did she get out the book that has the schedule in it to show us that the normal infant mustn't be expected to walk at all for a few months more anyway. She just giggled. And tried again.

For some reason, she made us think of Pilgrim's Progress.

We remembered the song the shepherd boy sang in the Valley of Humiliation (the modern word for it, we feel sure, would be Humility):

"He that is down needs fear no fall;
He that is low, no pride;
He that is humble, ever shall
Have God to be his guide."

It's the law of progress that reigns supreme in this state named the Valley of Humiliation by great old John Bunyon. All its ways wind upward. Stumbling doesn't matter; it's the going that counts. A baby's whole career lies along its rose-strewn path. Maybe Bunyon, who must have loved babies, so many youngsters have loved his prison-written book, felt the infant's joyous approach to growth ought to furnish a model for all ages. It was into the mouth of one of his characters in greatest need that he put these words: "This have I resolved on, to wit, to run when I can, to go when I cannot run, and to creep when I cannot go."

Our young lady still thinks that creeping is the most fun. Try it sometime, when the going seems a bit hard!

Christmas 1942 the Most Dismal Known to People of France

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP) — Tass, Russian news agency, reported in a dispatch from Geneva yesterday that Italian troops in the French province of Savoy, on the Italian border, have been replaced by German forces, despite the fact Premier Benito Mussolini has long claimed this French region as properly a part of Italy.

The move is regarded as a result of the recent conference between Adolf Hitler and French Chief of Government Pierre Laval, at which arrangements for closer French-German collaboration were reported to have been completed.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 28 — For sheer gloom, pessimism, bare tables and cheerless hearths the Christmas just passed exceeded anything in French history, surpassing even the dreary days of defeat in 1870 and the days of near defeat toward the end of the last war.

Christmas tables were completely bare of traditional delicacies and few indeed were the homes that could boast of edible meat dishes. School children spent most of their vacation period hunting birds and small game.

Christmas trees were bare of colored balls, toys, little gnomes, tinsel artificial snow and other customary Yule decorations, as all factories able to make such objects are either closed down to permit workers to go to Germany to work on German munitions and in war industries or are being used for production for the German war machine.

However, this did not prevent some ingenious French children from making stars and other baubles out of paper, although the only paper available has often been newspapers covered with German propaganda outbursts against Russians, English and Americans. Presents for le père and la mère were improvised out of odds and ends. But les pères and les mères could not be improvised for hundreds of lonely children left to the care of neighbors after their parents had been taken for rides from which they will probably not return.

Pressure on Hungary

Festive days of Christmas week are being cleverly used by German officials to trick the French population into furthering the German war effort, which they would not do under other conditions. For 200 grams of old copper officials are giving a small quantity of needed food. Old family relics are being dug out of cellars or taken down from attics. Much of the French population is thus carrying its precious family relics to officials, compelled by grim necessity to ignore or cynically accept the far-reaching consequences of its acts.

On Christmas Eve, instead of hearing the patter of friendly feet through gaily lighted streets and cheerful knocks on doors, the French people heard only the boots of their German and Italian guards clanking over the ancient cobblestones and sidewalks of their cities and towns. Soldiers with flashlights went down dark alleys to make certain that no one was on the streets after curfew.

Sometimes the flashlight stopped at a door and searched out name plates. And then boots climbed noisily upstairs and the Gestapo took away another victim whose only offense, perhaps, was that he was suspected of listening to the British Radio or of being opposed to following Pierre Laval on a path of subjection.

Intensified Dispair

Instead of Christmas and renewed courage, fear and despair regined in La Belle France during this past week. Typical of the nervousness of the French people was the recent shooting of a Swiss border guard by a refugee fleeing from France who was uncertain whether the guard was Swiss or German.

German and Italian troops dominated the French Yuletide scene in big cities and important points. According to a correspondent of the Swiss Neue Zuericher Zeitung, Italians quartered in Annecy hardly ever appear in the streets. Officers, when making purchases in town, stand in lines patiently with the French civilian population without demanding first service. Furthermore, to show politeness, tact and concern for the feelings of the occupied population they try not to meddle with the affairs of the local French administration.

Italians quartered in Nizza, part of Savoy including Mondane Chambery, share the occupation of the rest of Savoy, High Savoy, the region about Toulon, with the Germans.

Germans More Offensive

The much more numerous Germans with headquarters at Montpellier, who occupy the entire Rhone Valley from Lyon to Marseille, most of the Mediterranton coast, the entire French-Spanish border from Port Bou to Hendaye, as well as territories crossed by the Paris-Orleans-Toulouse railway line to the Spanish border are less inconspicuous and less innoffensive than the Italians.

Iu Vichy all the best hotels are occupied by Germans living on the best the land has to offer. The former iniquitous CD on number plates (Corps Diplomatique) is now replaced by the W of the Wehrmacht which is seen everywhere.

The Germans have more money than anyone else with which to purchase the few remaining objects available or patronize the black market. Recently a German purchased one of the last translations of "Gone With the Wind" for 1,475 francs.

The presence of Germans in Vichy has decreased even the little attention which Chief of State Marshal Phillipe Pétain and M. Laval formerly were able to obtain. The correspondent of the National Zeitung Basel stated no person bothers about the comings and goings of the heads of the Government as formerly. During 10 days of watching the historic Park Hotel where Marshal Pétain lives no sign of interest was noticeable.

Politically, Vichy is like a mountain hamlet at 3 a. m. Life in the near-by Hotel de la Paix, former busy headquarters of American correspondents, is now practically extinguished. Two daily press conferences for foreign journalists have been postponed and official speakers seem themselves to be on a search for a morsel of news to fill the vacuum.

What little news correspondents pick up from the Swiss Radio or other sources is difficult to send, for although the telegraph office accepts telegrams and pretends to send them, in reality they are not sent at all.

France Hit by Loss of Food From Africa

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 28 (AP) —France, whose multiple political problems are beginning to be overshadowed by the sharper need to supply the people with daily bread, is establishing community kitchens in an effort to meet the rapidly worsening food situation.

This is only one of the measures expected to be taken by the Food Ministry and the Ministry of National Economy in the endeavor to solve a problem tremendously aggravated by the loss of supplies the country had counted upon from the African colonies.

The other countries of Europe at the same time are doing their utmost to feed their people as winter again sets in.

The seriousness of the French food situation was underlined recently when the food ministry declared the future was "somber" and that the difficult situation "has become formidable since the events of North Africa."

The loss of this territory cost France a further decrease in fats, meats, grains and vegetables, in addition to some 4,700,000 hectoliters (124,164,600 gallons) of wine, with the certainty that officials would be compelled to reduce the already scanty rations.

The difficulty in distributing what food is available prompted the establishment of the community kitchens where meals will cost from eight to 16 francs, based on monthly incomes, with the meals the same for all comers.

Hits French Prisoners

The loss of the African supplies also will be felt by French prisoners in Germany who have been receiving millions of food packages which one Vichy correspondent described as "absolutely indispensible" for their nourishment.

What the loss of the African supplies mean to the French can be seen from the fact that this year Algeria sent 400,000 quintals (44,092 tons) of flour to France. France also will be deprived of 200,000 tons of phosphates much needed for its impoverished soil. The wheat loss, it has been estimated, would be sufficient to have fed France for 45 days.

Morocco had announced it would send France 153,000 quintals (about 16,865 tons) of dried vegetables, and about 15,000 tons of seeds, while from North Africa the country had expected to receive about 1,100 tons of dried figs, 66,000 tons of prepared fish, and 77,000 tons of oranges and other citrus fruits.

From Tunisia, the French had expected 16,000 tons of olive oil and from French West Africa 200,000 tons of oil-producing nuts which would have gone a long way to help meet the deficiency in fats. Last year French North Africa sent France 300,000 live sheep, 80,000 frozen carcasses, about 165,345 tons of eggs and two and a half times that tonnage in dried vegetables.

Germany Better Than in 1918

When the occupation troops overran the former Free Zone in France, they were told they would have to pay in French money for supplies and that they could purchase only amounts specified in the ration cards. The Gazette de Lausanne, however, noted that their presence alone was certain to intensify the food problem in Southern France which already was poorly fed.

In Nazi Germany while there is almost no food now not rationed, the situation at the beginning of the fourth war year is considered by neutral writers to be generally better than in 1917-1918.

In contrast to this, however according to Der Bund, a Bern newspaper, the demands on the workers' nerves is incomparable higher and despite all preparations the people live from hand-to-mouth while Goering tries to raise their hopes with promises of increased production next year. Small extra rations were ordered for Christmas.

The bread ration, exceptionally low in Europe, was raised slightly in Italy last month, but the fat problem remains knotty.

New clothing and shoe cards were issued last month and further cut the amounts of these essentials, while the coal ration also was cut.

Bad in Finland and Norway

Finland is an agricultural liability for the Nazis who had to send them grain and other foodstuffs, but even so there have been food demonstrations especially in the cities.

In Norway, the Nazis instituted new measures, calling for the slaughter of 200,000 cattle. The country is facing real hunger.

In Denmark, cattle have decreased from 3,300,000 in July, 1939, to 2,800,000 this year; pigs from 3,100,000 to 1,200,000, and poultry from 29,100,000 to 11,900,000 last year with a further cut since then.

Belgium and Holland are also agricultural liabilities to the Nazis. Only 15 per cent of the population is living on the agriculture of Belgium and 18 per cent in Holland. In Central and Southeast Europe the situation is slightly better, Hungary having 50 per cent of her people in agricultural areas, Bulgaria 70 per cent, and Rumania, 72 per cent. But even here, rations generally are under Germany's. The food situation is bad in Serbia and especially unfavorable in Croatia because of internal political troubles. Here as elsewhere farmers refused to deliver grain at state-fixed prices forcing the State itself to buy on the black market to feed the city populations.

Greece is starving, and a writer in the Basler Nachrichten said it would not be an exaggerated statement to estimate the hunger victims at 500,000 to 1,000,000.

Bruins Return From Disastrous Road Trip to Face New York at Garden Tomorrow

Baugh's Failure to Play Overshadows Grid Clash

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28 (AP)—The failure of Sammy Baugh, star of the champion Washington Redskins, to appear for yesterday's pro bowl football classic at Shibe Park caused a furore that overshadowed the National League all-stars' 17-to-14 victory over the league champions.

Commissioner Elmer Layden ordered an investigation to bring out the "full facts." Another league official explained: "From all we know Baugh might have had a legitimate excuse for not showing up. But so far we can find no legitimate reason for his not notifying us that he could not or was not coming."

Baugh declared at his Rotan, Texas, ranch home that "I tried my best to make the game. They were supposed to have a car ready for me in Sweetwater (about 30 miles from Rotan) so I could catch a plane out of Dallas about 11:30 p. m. Saturday night. The car was not there."

Crowd Unaware

The announcement Baugh would not play was made late Saturday night. Many in the crowd of 18,671 knew nothing about it when they appeared at the park.

All proceeds of the game, above minimum expenses, were turned over to the United Seamen's Service. The players were not paid and many of Baugh's Washington teammates were reported upset at his failure to appear.

George Strickler, director of public relations for the league, said Baugh was expected here Saturday morning, two airplane tickets having been delivered to his home on Tuesday. A telephone call to Rotan Saturday afternoon disclosed Baugh didn't think he could make it.

Made Arrangements

M. Dorland Doyle, vice-president of the Washington club, talked with Baugh and he finally agreed to make the trip, Strickler declared, adding:

"We made arrangements with the Sweetwater police to give Baugh an escort to Dallas. He was to get the 11:30 p. m. through plane or if he missed that the 1:30 a. m. plane for Washington. Late Saturday we were informed by the Sweetwater police Baugh had decided there wasn't time to get to Dallas so went back home."

The game itself gave the Chicago Bears some measure of consolation after losing the league title to the Redskins two weeks ago. Lee Artoe, Bear tackle, provided the winning three points by kicking a 43-yard field goal on the second play of the last quarter. Artoe's mighty boot climaxed a furious six minute period in which 24 of the 31 points were scored.

Redskins Lead

The Redskins took the lead in the first quarter on Ki Aldrich's 30-yard punt return for a touchdown. A 97-yard run by Pittsburgh's Bill Dudley after he intercepted a pass, tied the score in the third quarter. The all-stars went ahead on John Petty's lunge from the two to cap a 51-yard advance, but the Redskins promptly tied it on a 15-yard aerial, Roy Zimmerman to Bob Seymour.

In the last 30 seconds Bob Masterson's field goal attempt from the 27 went wide. It was the first victory for the All-Stars since the pro bowl series began in 1938.

The gross gate was announced as $75,000. In addition $90,170 in war bonds was sold between the halves.

Big Leagues Caring For Service Men

NEW YORK (AP)—The major leagues are more than a trifle confused about their own plans, but they're going to see that the nation's servicemen don't have any trouble getting started playing ball as early as they wish next spring.

Orders for 3,000 dozen baseballs, 9,000 bats, and 400 catching outfits are ready to be mailed to five manufacturers soon after the first of the New Year, it was disclosed by Ford Frick, President of the National League, and this equipment is expected to be ready to ship to soldiers, sailors and marines all over the world in late February and early March.

$200,000 Goal

Frick, who with President Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators administers the "baseball equipment fund" set up to provide paraphernalia of the national pastime to the armed forces, said he hoped to have approximately $200,000 to spend in this manner in 1943.

During the past season the major and minor leagues raised $133,359 for this purpose, but $42,543 of the fund was not expended because its share of the proceeds from the Cleveland all-star game was not made available until late. As a result this balance along with $25,000 contributed by the National and American Leagues and Commissioner K. M. Landis at their meeting in Chicago this month is on hand to give the servicemen an early start on next season.

Packed Kits

In 1942 the equipment fund, acting on direct requests from Army and Navy authorities and making distribution on a personnel percentage basis set up by the armed forces, delivered to indiviudal units and commands 4,659 individually packed kits each containing a dozen balls and three bats and 647 kits containing complete catching equipment. In addition to these kits 267 dozen baseballs were distributed.

Frick said that altogether the equipment had gone out to 4,000 individual units in more than 900 different camps, posts, cantonments and military areas in 43 different states, the District of Columbia, England, Iceland, Africa, Australia, Alaska, Hawaii, Canal Zone and Caribbean bases.

Crimson Tide Backfield

Associated Press

Alabama's All-Sophomore Ball Carriers

Coach Frank Thomas has used this all-second-year backfield effectively during the past season and the quartet will probably see plenty of action against the Boston College Eagles in the Orange Bowl game at Miami on New Year's Day. They are, left to right: Kenny Reese of El Dorado, Ark., 173 pounds, right half; Bobby Jenkins of Talladega, Ala., 185 pounds, fullback; Jim McWhorter of Athens, Ga., 185 pounds, quarterback, and Norman "Monk" Mosley of Blytheville, Ark., 170 pounds, left half.

Boston Club Can Regain Sole Possession of Lead

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That was not a very nice Christmas present the Bruins were bringing back to Boston today, two defeats in their last two starts, but all will be forgiven if the gift is exchanged for a victory over New York Rangers at the Garden tomorrow night, followed by another win over Detroit Red Wings Friday night.

A victory over the rejuvenated Rangers would give back to the Bruins undisputed possession of first place in the National Hockey League standing, while a second triumph on Friday would be as good as money in the bank.

These two games will be the only interruptions to the current showing of Ice-Capades, which will continue at the Garden through Jan. 6. The affair with Detroit is the first of a home-and-home series, with the two teams getting together again Sunday night in the Motor City.

Not Unexpected

Saturday night's loss to Toronto 7-2 was hardly unexpected, despite the Bruins' great record over the past month and a half. Going into the game the B's were undefeated in 10 starts and defeated only once in 17 contests, but they were facing a Maple Leaf club that had left Boston after a 4-4 tie last Tuesday determined to turn back the Bruins.

This was the third meeting in a week between Boston and Toronto, with each of the first two ending in ties. It was the fifth game of the season between them, and the Canadian club now holds the odd decision.

Sunday night's bowing to Montreal Canadiens 4-2, however, was a different matter, although the Flying Frenchmen are always hard to beat on their own ice. After losing to Montreal in their first game of the season, the Bruins had defeated Canadiens three straight times before stubbing their collective toes Sunday.

On Other Foot

For the Bruins the shoe is now on the other foot. Whereas it was nice to say that the boys had not been defeated in so many games, we now have to say that they have not won a victory in their last five starts, having tied Toronto, Chicago, and Toronto, before losing to Toronto and Canadiens. The Bruins, however, still have one record left—they are undefeated on home ice this season, a string that stretches over 10 straight games.

The Bruins are still clinging tenaciously to first place, where they are tied with Toronto at 27 points. The Leafs moved into a stalemate with the B's Saturday night, but lost a chance to go out front when they were beaten by Rangers 3-1 in New York last night. Detroit moved into sole possession of third place by taking Chicago 6-1, while Chicago still remains in fourth place. Montreal, in fifth place, and Rangers, last, have each lost only one of their last four games.

Over the Blue Line

Bill Cowley, with his goal and assist last night, became the first of the Bruins to reach 30 points this season . . . He has eight goals, 22 assists . . . Second for Boston is Frank Thorman "Buzz" Boll, with 15 goals, 11 assists, for 26 points . . . Buzz has a wide lead in the goal-scoring department over his mates . . . Boll incidentally, was one of the first hockey players employed by Maple Leaf Gardens in Toronto . . . Before the building was erected and while Buzz was trying to get located with a Toronto club, he was hired as a night watchman.

♦ ♦ ♦

Rangers have now gone 127 games without being shut out . . . Canadiens showed two new players over the week end, Frank Mailley from Washington Lions, and Johnny Mahaffey from Montreal Royals . . . Mailley used to be known as a better-than-average golfer . . . Ken Reardon, former Canadien now with a service team, scored five goals the other night.

The Olympics 6-0 loss to New York Rovers in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon was their first start in more than a week, and their third straight loss . . . As a matter of fact the 'Pics haven't won a game since they beat Rovers 1-0 here Dec. 5 . . . Yesterday the local skaters were without Red Anderson, Gerry Bauer, and Harvey McClelland, and in addition has not been on skates for a week.

♦ ♦ ♦

The club will be back together again for its next engagement, Jan. 5, with Rovers again in New York . . . They next appear at the Garden here Jan. 8 and 9, when they play a two-game series with Philadelphia Falcons . . . Jan. 10 they go back to New York again . . . About time for somebody to ask, "Where is the Coast Guard outfit?" . . . The best drawing card in the league, the Curtis Bay aggregation has made only one trip to the Hub . . . Yesterday's game was the first time this season the Pics have been shut out.

Winners (?) Are Picked For Various Bowl Games

NEW YORK (AP)—We hadn't intended to pick the winners of the Jan. 1 Bowl football games for you until Jan. 2, but inasmuch as we have a reputation to maintain it might be better to give out with the information right now.

Our reputation is of a negative nature, and concerns our ability to make more wrong guesses on the outcome of sports events than almost any rival. If memory serves, we picked four out of five wrong last year. We have high hopes of bettering that mark this time by making it five out of five.

It's going to be hard to do, as no matter which way we pick them, some team is liable to cross us up by winning when it should be losing. Despite the fact most of the teams involved have been battered around no little, nearly all of them have on occasion shown real class and on any given day are liable to beat almost any team they face. The problem is to determine which teams will have their given days next Friday.

Selections

So as not to keep you waiting, they are:

Cotton Bowl—Georgia Tech over Texas.

Sugar Bowl—Tulsa over Tennessee.

Rose Bowl—Georgia over U. C. L. A.

Orange Bowl—Alabama over Boston College.

Sun Bowl — Hardin Simmons over 2d Air Force Bombers.

All but one of these selections are made without seeing in action either of the teams involved in any one game, which gives us a decided advantage as we are not confused by what our eyes beheld and can let our imagination run rampant.

The one team we saw was Georgia Tech, and we were enough impressed by its versatility and by its Clint Castleberry to give it the nod over Texas, always aware that D. X. Bible is a cagey fellow and quite capable of having his Texans tuned to the right pitch for any important game.

Tulsa's Speed

The Tulsa-Tennessee game is the one we think we are most liable to go wrong on and thus keep our record intact. We have heard from followers of both teams, and if the fans are right both teams are going to win by fat margins. We like Tulsa's reported speed and versatility, but somehow can't forget how Tennessee crossed us up a few years ago by whipping a husky Oklahoma University team we had selected to beat the Vols in the Orange Bowl. Those Vols really are tough.

We can't see anything but Georgia in the Rose Bowl, and think we might be right, thus lowering our average. U. C. L. A. has been beaten too much to be impressive, and besides, that Frank Sinkwich still has to be really stopped.

Eagles Have Troubles

The Alabama-Boston College game should be a corker, and part of the reason for our choice of the Tide is the stories emanating from the Eagles' camp, describing in detail the troubles of the Bostonians. We think Alabama played the tougher schedule, which may or may not mean anything. At any rate, the game should be a battle of giants, with the team that is up for the day the winner.

The choice of Hardin-Simmons frankly is a shot in the dark. There's at least a faint glow when we pick the others. We don't know anything about the 2d Air Force Bombers except that they are undefeated. Which ordinarily would be plenty, but in this case we aren't sure of the class of their opposition.

Anyway, those are our first guesses, and if we pick less than four out of the five wrong it will mean we are slipping.

Hans Lobert Will Again Pilot Phils

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Hans Lobert will manage the Philadelphia Phils again in 1943, Gerald P. Nugent, President of the Phils, announced.

Nugent denied reports that Johnny Allen, pitcher recently acquired from the Brooklyn Dodgers, or anyone else would replace Lobert, adding that he would sign Lobert to a 1943 contract "any day now."

Nugent also said he was seeking a spring training site in the Philadelphia area.

Wade Announces N. Y. Plan To Cut Juvenile Delinquency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Following charges of a breakdown of discipline in some New York City schools, Dr. John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools, announced today a six-point program to reduce juvenile delinquency and improve the school system which will be put into operation at the opening of the spring term in February. The alleged wave of demoralization in the schools was climaxed by the fatal shooting of a teacher by two former pupils, the beating of several teachers in school buildings, and other violences.

Condemning the inaction of the Board of Education, the New York Teachers Guild appealed to the Police Department for protection two weeks ago.

The program announced by Dr. Wade will:

1. Reduce the size of classes;
2. Assign additional teachers to difficult schools and underprivileged areas;
3. Allocate additional recreational facilities to underprivileged areas;
4. Increase guidance service in all schools, with emphasis on attention to the needs of the individual guild;
5. Concentrate the activities of the new Division of Child Welfare in the underprivileged areas;
6. Seek closer co-operation among the various community agencies dealing with the problems of maladjustment and delinquency.

Denies Charge

Dr. Wade denied the charge that delinquency in the schools had increased to a degree that prevented the orderly conduct of schools and the efficient instruction of children.

"It should be remembered," he stressed, "that the extent to which maladjustment and delinquency exist varies with neighborhood conditions. The school is not the only agency which is responsible for the proper conduct of children. We are but one of the institutions that deal with and contribute to the education of children.

"The home, the church, the school, and other agencies must all make specific contributions and must so integrate their services as to provide a comprehensive community program that will deal effectively with the manifold problems which arise in the lives of children.

"Responsibility for meeting the ever-present problem of child delinquency, which the war has accentuated, must, therefore, be assumed co-operatively and equally by the entire community. The community must, at this time, beware of hysteria due to war conditions, because of the infinite harm that may be done to our splendid school system, and which, in the last analysis, may be regarded as a reflection upon the faithful and efficient members of the teaching and supervising staff."

Contributing Factors

Dr. Wade said that factors contributing to maladjustment and delinquency were bad housing, high rents, and overcrowding; homes unsupervised as a result of both parents going to work; lack of community centers; lack of adequate medical and nursing facilities, and insufficient institutional care for delinquent minors.

Meanwhile, the American Child, journal of the National Child Labor Committee, carries an editorial in its current issue holding the employment of large numbers of boys and girls in the war program with increasing juvenile delinquency and adversely affecting the stability of the American home. The magazine reports that a recent survey in five Connecticut cities revealed that absence from their homes of parents in war work and the employment of children were the two most important causes of juvenile delinquency.

"Another factor believed to be associated with juvenile delinquency is the high wages young people are being paid," it declares. "One boy on his first job earned $70 in his first week. Such earnings bring difficulties to young workers. Many are resentful of authority and feel they have the right to spend the money as they please."

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 26

Cleveland 6, Indianapolis 4.
Hershey 1, New Haven 1. (overtime).
Pittsburgh 6, Buffalo 6.
Providence 4, Washington 1.

Results Dec. 27

Buffalo 4, Cleveland 3.
Hershey 6, New Haven 2.
Providence 7, Washington 2.
Indianapolis 1, Pittsburgh 1. (overtime).

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Tip on Future for Baseball

If big league baseball magnates are in touch with the National Hockey League on this and the other side of the Canadian border, they are by now acquainted with a few of the mounting difficulties they themselves will encounter in 1943.

Of course, the gentlemen who run the majors are already aware of the jammed railroads, airlines, and hotels, and of the manpower problem, all of which are enlarging almost by the hour.

But wartime difficulties go further than that. For example, the Boston Bruins of the N. H. L. had to race for their train in uniform after a recent game in Montreal. Before leaving the rink they had time to remove only their skates.

Moving Equipment

On that particular trip the Bruins had to either catch that train or reach New York — for their next game — just a few minutes before drop-the-puck time. In order to fulfill this schedule they had to ship a bundle of sticks and other equipment to New York even before they left Boston for the date in Montreal. Even if the players can be reasonably sure of getting from one city to another on schedule, moving large equipment trunks around in a hurry is something else again. On another occasion a N.H.L. team had to vacate its sleeping cars at 6 a. m. and move into a coach. Indeed, the days of luxurious travel and accommodations have temporarily passed.

The major leagues must also realize that moving about will be even tougher for them than it is for the hockey clubs. In the first place there are only six teams in the N.H.L. There are 16 in baseball's fast company. Secondly there are 15 or 18 at the most in a hockey party and very often less. The Red Sox or Giants or Pirates travel with between 20 and 25 players, at least two coaches, a trainer, a manager, a secretary and usually two or more newspapermen.

Favorite Sport

Of all the off-field or off-ice pastimes of the professional athlete, sitting down to a table with a napkin under his chin is easily the favorite. Scoring three goals in a single night or clouting three homers into the bleachers in succession are thrills to the most hardened veterans. But nothing compares with the exercise they get with a knife and fork. The boys who bat a ball around, therefore, are going to face hardships through the spring, summer and fall just ahead.

In Pullmans and hotels, men in uniform come first. Several traveling men have told me that they no longer try to eat on trains. "What's the use?" said one. "You have to stand in line for an hour or two; then if you do get a seat in the diner, it bothers you to think that perhaps some service man should be sitting in your place." Despite their finesse and experience of past years in executing the rush to the diner in the shortest possible time and without lost motion, ball players many times are going to wish that they stayed home on the farm.

Box Lunches

However, baseball should find a note of encouragement in the fact that, despite mounting handicaps, the N. H. L. is holding to its schedule, a team sometimes playing three games at widely separated points in the short space of four nights. At the start of the season the hockey magnates agreed that they would go as far as they could before giving up the game as a hopeless proposition; and that hour is not yet in sight.

The hockey player has to "take it" on the ice and now he has proved that he can take it in other ways. The ball player will be asked to make the same experiment. Among other things, he probably will be carrying box lunches. But anyone who has ever moved about the country with the majors will tell you that the Jimmie Foxxes and Johnny Mizes will make the grade. After all, even war-time traveling carries a note of luxury to the ball player who, before reaching the top of the ladder, had to make a tour of the minors.

La Guardia Rules on Screeno

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 — Undaunted by the ruling of Magistrate Abner C. Surpless of Queens Felon Court Dec. 23 in dismissing a "Screeno" case, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, continuing his all-out offensive against such games, has so interpreted the court ruling that, if he is upheld, it will be virtually impossible to play such games of chance in the city.

In his weekly radio "Talk to the People" Sunday, the Mayor held that not only all persons inside the theater and those in the lobby, but all persons "inside or outside" the neighborhood, whether adults or children, who had registered for "bank night" or obtained free Screeno cards were entitled to participate in the various drawings and to be informed of their results. None of these persons must be required to buy an admission, he said.

Mayor La Guardia warned theater owners that he would not hesitate to use the City's fire regulations to prevent the crowding of lobbies by persons who register or obtain cards but do not enter the theater.

"In the case of Screeno, any one who comes to the theater is entitled to a card and no one can be refused a card," he declared. "Every time a number is called, it must be called in the lobby and all over the neighborhood so that anybody who asked for a card can hear the number. Time must be given for those outside, anywhere, wherever they may be, if they have a ticket, to respond and claim the prize."

The Mayor pledged the continuance of his war on "tinhorns, racketeers, and professional gamblers" in his radiocast, promising to "throw the book" at them.

Jacob Leff, attorney and theater owner who was the defendant in the test cases before Magistrate Surpless, said that Screeno and "bank night" would be conducted in the houses owned by the Unaffiliated Independent Exhibitors, Inc. He reported that 20 theaters resumed Screeno immediately after the Surpless decision and that the rest would do so son.

More Than 1,750,000 'Teen Agers To Join Fighting Forces in 1943

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Half of the more than 3,500,000 men joining the nation's fighting forces in 1943 will come from the 18 and 19-year-old groups.

Draft officials estimate that in all, some 250,000 to 300,000 men will be inducted monthly. Of these, 1,750,000 will be of the 'teen-age class. The rest will come mainly from childless married men 20 to 37 years old.

Selective service authorities pointed out that the pool of single men within the 20-37 age group, who are available for military service, has virtually been exhausted.

By the end of 1943, the armed services' planned strength of 9,700,000 men in the ranks must come from about 21,000,000 in the 18-37 age bracket. Already, most of the 6,100,000 men now in uniform have come from that age classification.

"Teen-agers, 18 and 19 years old, will be called up at the rate of 600,000 to 900,000 starting next month. These will come from an accumulated pool of prospective inductees. From February on, about 100,000 more youngsters will pass their eighteenth birthdays each month and become subject to military service.

Because of inferior physical capacity and greater claims for dependency, comparatively few 38-45-year-olds were inducted before the age limit was dropped to 38. In the year before the United States entered the war, when the top induction age was 35, there were only 9,821 men of 35 and 12,322 of 34 among the first 921,000 draftees.

Legislation to provide for dependents of married men has done much to decrease dependency claims, draft officials pointed out, but industrial and agricultural needs has strengthened other claims for exemption from military service.

Huskies to Face Harvard Navy In Basketball Game

Northeastern's varsity basketball team makes its third invasion this season of Cambridge tonight, this time to match baskets with the Harvard Naval Training quintet. In their two previous trips across the Charles, Foxy Flumere's Huskies defeated M. I. T., 50-44, in their opener, and were smothered, 61-31, by Harvard the following week.

Stymied by three straight setbacks, Flumere intends to shelve his platoon method of substitution in an attempt to capture his second win of the season.

At least one of the freshmen on Flumere's second unit will start tonight. Tommy Phillips of Roxbury, Husky high-scorer, will get the nod at center. Two other freshmen, forwards Russ Washburn and Cookie Gwazdosky, are also starting possibilities, while veteran forwards Jimmy Phillips and Capt. Mike Azzone may be moved back to the guard positions.

Former Olympic Star Advocates Sports for Women

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A former United States Olympic star advocates a governmental physical fitness program for the nation's women—with special emphasis on competitive sports.

Miss Dee Boeckman, a member of the 1928 women's Olympic team and one of the Olympic coaches in 1936, figures it's a matter of national honor.

Such a program "should take in the whole range of sports—basketball, track, fencing, bowling and gymnastics," she said, pointing out 5,000,000 women are in war work with 7,000,000 more probably to be in before another year.

War workers particularly need such a program, Miss Boeckman asserted, adding that similar governmental programs enabled European women to defeat Americans in Olympic contests.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	11	7	5	27	85	79
Toronto	12	8	3	27	112	88
Detroit	9	6	5	23	72	58
Chicago	8	7	5	21	69	71
Montreal	6	12	4	16	64	91
New York	6	12	2	14	64	99

Results Dec. 26

Toronto 7, Boston 2.

Results Dec. 27

Montreal 4, Boston 2
New York 3, Toronto 1
Detroit 6, Chicago 1

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 26

East

Southern California 42, Canisius 35.
Temple 40, Washington State 39.
St. John's 52, Tennessee 41.
Kansas 53, St. Bonaventure 32.
Oregon State 45, City Col. of N. Y. 34.
Wyoming 54, La Salle 33.

Midwest

Camp Crowder, Mo., 32, Springfield, Mo., Teachers 30.
De Paul 49, Toledo 40.
Oklahoma 57, Bradley Tech 38.

West

St. Mary's 39, San Francisco Ath. Club 34.
Montana 49, Utah 43.
Idaho 38, Idaho Southern Branch 34.

American Soccer Score

Baltimore Philadelphia Nationals 2, Baltimore Americans 1.

Radio Induction of Heat Outlined in RCA Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Radio waves just like the type that thousands tune in to hear Fred Allen, the opera, or the symphony—except that they will be more concentrated to induce heat—are to have many new postwar industrial uses, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, predicted today in a year-end survey of radio.

Using one of these new high frequency "furnaces" a worker in a future plant will be able to:

"Weld" rubber to metal or plastic surfaces.

Season wooden railroad ties quickly and dry large "cakes" of textiles.

Set the glue in plywood laminations hours ahead of the usual press process.

Aid in Food Processing

Slow down the process of bacteriological decay in fruit or vegetables.

[The "heat" is not actually transmitted by the radio waves, but is achieved by "induction." The rapidly oscillating waves produce a "sympathetic" molecular action. The molecules are thus heated in much the same way as a wire becomes hot when it is bent quickly back and forth.]

The possibilities in this new thermic realm of radio are unlimited, Mr. Sarnoff added, as indicated by the remarkable advances in RCA Laboratories during the year. These remarkable new laboratories, dedicated entirely to research, were opened in 1942.

Rushed to Completion

These thermic as well as other new inventions and important radio developments have been rushed to completion in months instead of years, Mr. Sarnoff pointed out. Though the natural scientific achievements of radio in 1942 must remain military secrets, Mr. Sarnoff predicted that Americans will be proud of the service that radio research workers and engineers, production men and women, have performed to equip the Army, Navy, and Air Corps with apparatus unsurpassed in efficiency.

He stated that radio communications men will have dramatic and historic reports to make on their part in the war. Radio broadcasting, too, Mr. Sarnoff added, will have interesting facts to tell when peace opens the microphone for wartime revelations.

Mr. Sarnoff attributed to the art of radiocasting many of the elements which make the current war of movement possible.

"Radio gives eyes and ears to the Flying Fortress, to the undersea craft, to the warship, and to the mechanized infantry," he said.

Military Action Speeded

The achievements of the AEF North African invasion demonstrated the efficiency of the U. S. Signal Corps and Navy Communications, Mr. Sarnoff stated. Both radio branches of American forces operating in perfect harmony were described as "immensely vital to such fast-moving and spectacular offensive," he added.

"Radio co-ordinates and speeds modern military action; it is the one factor which has made blitz possible in warfare, and then made possible an effective defense against that 'blitz,'" Mr. Sarnoff said. "Radio in itself is speed. It travels at the speed of light. Its wavelengths cannot be cut, bombed, or blasted, A 'walkie-talkie' can project a message into the air from underbrush, from a forest, or a hill top. No power on earth can stop its winged flight."

Without radio, global warfare would have many a "lost battalion," "lost fleet," and "lost battlefield." Mr. Sarnoff's statement continued. Admiral Halsey in the Southwest Pacific is no farther away in communication, from headquarters in Washington, than General Eisenhower in Africa. Admiral Nimitz and General Emmons, at Hawaii, are in the same quick contact with Washington as the Army men in the Aleutians, Iceland, or Panama, he said.

"E" Flags on Factories

The herculean task of equipping every bomber, ship, motorized unit, and field base with radio has been met superbly by the American radio industry, the Sarnoff statement continued. This is evidenced, it added, by the Army-Navy "E" flags flying over many radio factories.

The use of radio in the war and of radio-electronic devices in the war effort of industry to speed production and increase efficiency has brought new recognition to the word electronics, which was born of radio, Mr. Sarnoff declared.

Television, operated by the National Broadcasting Company in New York, has played an important role in air-raid instructions and civilian defense, the statement continued. Its laboratory status is a secret, he said, but those confident of the success that marks wartime developments expect television to emerge from this war in such form as to make possible a great postwar industry.

Mr. Sarnoff paid great tribute to radiocasting, both domestic and that by short wave from abroad, which has from hour to hour carried a running story of the war. He called President Roosevelt's address in French to the French people on Nov. 7 an "outstanding example of the usefulness of short waves."

The President of Ecuador attended a football game and Buck Canel, a reporter, was assigned to go along and explain the whole thing in Spanish.

Restaurants

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Ice Cream Co. Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

Commerce and Finance

Economic Authority Sees Potential Inflationary Dangers

Business and Industry

Steel Output Holds Steady At 99 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production held steady during the past week at 99 per cent of capacity as efforts to get full tonnage from every unit were continued despite the holiday, according to the magazine Steel.

"Closing days of the year see no remission in production activity," continues the report. "Christmas was not observed in steel-making departments and only part of finishing mill capacity took time off for the holiday.

Busy Week

"In general the week averaged up well, Friday's loss being compensated by change in schedules on other days. Among foundries there will be few suspensions at the year end for inventories and these will be matched by heavier production before and after.

"In finished steel there may be some actual gain over the holidays, plate buying already showing some rise as a number of consumers follow their usual practice of entering orders at the time they send in their No. 298 forms covering requests for deliveries two months ahead. They are supposed to have their orders in at least 35 days ahead of time. This year Christmas fell on the deadline date, hence some leeway is allowed.

"Another factor which may offset holiday influences is receipt by consumers of PRP quotas for first quarter. Some buyers have held back what tonnage they could, until they knew what they could expect under these quotas. While the overall policy of Washington with respect to first quarter quotas is not known, it appears somewhat more liberal and requests have been cut less drastically than for fourth quarter, according to some consumers. The most stringent condition still is in alloy steels, large rounds and flats and semi-finished, forgers having great difficulty in obtaining the latter.

Sheet Deliveries Tight

"Sheet deliveries are tight, even highly-rated tonnage commanding delivery in March from most makers although some cold rollers can ship in February on current orders. Large rounds and flats are as deferred as ever though smaller bar sizes are a little easier, with shipments in six to eight weeks on top ratings. Shapes are easy, with deliveries in three to four weeks on all AA ratings.

"Scrap supply in general is considered sufficient to reach well into the winter as melters have fair reserves in most cases and yards have considerable tonnage it has not been possible to prepare under weather and labor conditions. This is expected to come out to replenish stocks over the next few weeks. Special Projects Branch of WPB Conservation Division has practically completed clearing a number of projects which will yield large tonnages of high-grade material."

Huge New Texas Aircraft Plant In Production

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—A new $14,000,000 parts building which sets up what is probably the largest aircraft factory in the world is in production at Consolidated Aircraft's Fort Worth Division, Vice-President George J. Newman of Consolidated said.

The addition puts under one roof all operations required to transform sheets of aluminum into B-24 Liberator bombers and their twin C-37 cargo transports, which roll off the longest assembly line known to the aircraft industry, he said.

Exact dimensions of the new building are restricted information, but it adds the equivalent of 10 city blocks to the plant.

It is so huge that three railroad spur lines, providing unloading docks for 24 freight cars, lose themselves in both ends of the structure.

There also are truck unloading docks and 14 vertical lift doors ranging up to 70 feet in width to accommodate trains and cranes.

Department Store Sales Rise 10 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales last week were 10 per cent higher than during the corresponding week a year ago.

In the preceding week, such sales were 17 per cent greater than in a similar period in 1941, while in the four weeks ended Dec. 19 they totalled nine per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

All Reserve districts reported sales increases last week, the San Francisco district leading with an increase of 28 per cent. Increases reported by other districts were:

Boston 15 per cent, New York four, Philadelphia three, Cleveland six, Richmond seven, Atlanta two, Chicago nine, St. Louis nine, Kansas City 17 and Dallas 19.

Monitor Index Chart Publication Delayed

Owing to a delay in the release of the miscellaneous carloadings figures, The Christian Science Monitor weekly business index chart will be published tomorrow, Dec. 29, instead of today.

Heads Neisner Bros.

Fred Neisner

Elected President of Neisner Brothers, Inc., succeeding his father, the late Joseph M. Neisner.

N. A. M. Study Finds T. N. E. C. Reports Of Fascist Tenor

NEW YORK (AP)—Two researchers for the National Association of Manufacturers reported that some publications of the Temporary National Economic Committee, prepared at government expense, attempt to lay the groundwork "for government control of private activity along virtually Nazi and Facist lines in the postwar world."

Noel Sargent, secretary of the NAM, and John Scoville, chief statistician of the Chrysler Corp., gave the findings of their analysis in a book titled "Fact and Fancy in the 43 T.N.E.C. Monographs."

The N.A.M. commented that while the final report of the T.N.E.C. said views expressed were "solely the responsibility of their authors," it seemed obvious they would come to be regarded as at least semi-official government views.

Mr. Sargent and Mr. Scoville reported taxpayers were charged an estimated $750,000 for:

Forty-three monographs of highly uneven value.

Several statistical and economic studies in the monographs which provide real contributions to economic knowledge.

Several studies which are both harmless and valueless.

A majority of studies which contain glaring errors, inconsistencies, and inadequacies, which do no service to the T.N.E.C. or to the public and certainly not to their authors.

A majority of studies which indicate such initial bias by their authors against the individual enterprise system that they cannot be regarded as impartial and valuable studies.

Evidence of a deliberate design by many of the monograph authors to lay the groundwork for, and set forth the pattern of, government control of private activity along virtually Nazi and Fascist lines in the postwar world.

"Many, but not all, of these monographs are impregnated with hostility to corporations and individuals of wealth," Mr. Scoville and Mr. Sargent commented. "These reviews expose those statements and conclusions which, in the opinion of the reviewers, are fallacious or unsupported by evidence. It was a favorite trick of some of the monograph authors to present a vast array of evidence and then to draw conclusions which were not supported by the evidence. The monographs vary in quality; they run the gamut from scholarly and comprehensive exposition to political clap-trap."

New Haven Income Rises in November

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad reported a net income of $2,047,852 for November, an increase of $1,944,309 over the same month last year.

Gross revenues for the month were $13,851,280, an increase of $4,977,251, or 56.1 per cent over November last year, freight increasing $1,654,708 and passenger increasing $2,950,778.

Operating expenses for November amounted to $7,939,917, an increase of $1,357,439, or 20.6 per cent, over the same month last year.

For the 11 months of 1942, gross revenues amounted to $141,759,361, an increase of $44,074,329, or 45.1 per cent, over the same period of 1941, freight increasing $19,956,414 and passenger increasing $21,837,902.

Operating expenses for the 11 months were $84,376,710, an increase of $16,717,649, or 24.7 per cent.

The net income for the 11 months ended November 30, 1942, of $17,659,386 compares with a net income of $4,668,370 for the same period in 1941, an increase of $12,991,016.

N. Y. Mutual Savings Banks Buy Up Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—Mutual savings banks in New York State have subscribed to $327,470,000 of the various bonds and other Government obligations currently being offered, the Savings Banks Association of New York State reported.

The total covered subscriptions up to noon Dec. 23 and came from 103 of the State's 132 mutual savings banks. Of the total purchased, $217,000,000 went into the new Treasury 2½ per cent bonds.

Enough Paper For Essentials Seen for 1943

NEW YORK (AP)—Paper industry sources are taking a moderately reassuring attitude as to the problems of supply of this basic material in 1943.

"Paper Mill News," trade publication in the paper and pulp industry, asserts there have been "fantastic forecasts of impending curtailment of paper," and says in contrast is:

"The fact that there will be a 10 per cent reduction in the use of newsprint and other printing papers by voluntary co-operation of the publishers of newspapers, magazines and business papers."

Both Government and private analysts and economists are pointing to 1943 as a year in which supplies for civilians will get increasingly tight, and a good many non-essentials will be dispensed with.

But the war effort is going out of the construction and expansion of plant phase, into the production phase. This means that rapidly increasing use of such things as lumber—source of which is timber, as with paper—will level off.

Situation Explained

"Paper Mill News" explains the fear of paper shortages have developed largely as result of lowered estimates of available pulpwood supplies, and referred particularly to the resent estimate of R. L. Weldon, Canadian newsprint administratior, that there would be a shortage of approximately 5,000,000 cord in North America for 1943.

"This would mean," it calculates, "approxmiately a 23 per cent reduction in paper production in the United States and Canada next year.

"However, the pulp mills have pulpwood inventories of approximately six months and there is a possibility of using more waste paper in the manufacture of some grades of paper and paperboard.

"There is also a fair possibility that the pulpwood shortage will not actually be as serious as a 5,000,000-cord shortage would indicate."

While pointing to growing uses of paper and paper board for war purposes, the survey says:

"On the other hand, the possible shrinkage of a civilian economy and its consequent effect on the use of paper by the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of civilian goods must be taken into consideration.

It is apparent that there are at present many intangibles in the situation, and accurate forecasts as to what the paper situation may be a year, or even six months from now, are impossible. But "Paper Mill News" concludes:

"While there is likely to be some curtailment in certain end uses of paper, such as wallpaper and printing papers for civilian consumption, no real over-all curtailment or concentration is expected immediately."

Consumption Rises

The lumber situation is tight. Consumption increased about 12 per cent in 1942, and ran ahead of production so that inventories are now the lowest on record. But American Forest Industries, Inc., says estimated lumber requirements for war and essential civilian use in 1943 will be about 34,000,000,000 feet, or 4,500,000,000 less than in 1942.

To keep up adequate lumber production in 1943 may require more steps to prevent dispersal of labor, vigilance to keep equipment in good repair. Also, some changes in specifications, to use the product more economically, are recommended.

Transportation is a problem, although paper does not require special purpose cars which are most difficult to obtain. Furthermore, while ton miles of freight handled on American railroads in 1942 increased nearly one-third over 1941, the changing character of the wartime economy is not expected to result in a continuance of that rate of increase. Estimates now are that 1943 will see a further gain of about 10 per cent over 1942.

Ford Plans Bonuses In Lieu of Vacations

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford Motor Company announced that approximately $9,000,000 in bonuses in lieu of 1942 vacations would be paid to eligible employees starting Dec. 24, and that the payments will be completed by Dec. 31.

The bonuses will be paid, company officials said, to more than 100,000 workers who decided to stay on their war jobs rather than take vacations during the year.

Payment of bonuses in lieu of vacations is provided in the working agreement between the company and the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.).

Plan to Relieve Railroad Yardmen Shortages Tried

CHICAGO (AP)—A plan to relieve shortages of railroad yardmen and yard service employees, with initial use of it in the Chicago switching district, was announced by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The system would permit men idle for several days because of traffic slumps on their own railroads to take day-to-day jobs on other roads which at the moment need men. The Brotherhood in working out the plan aimed to protect the men's rights, when they are temporarily laid off from their own roads and temporarily hired by others.

War Economy Seen Badly Handled by Administration

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As pointed out on this page on Monday of last week, a host of signs begin to say that the current administration of the war economy from Washington is a mess and that something will have to be done about it. The "present system" in Washington bears no relation to the tried, tested, and efficient methods by which corporations have learned to co-ordinate large and complicated enterprises, and simply is not working. The debacle in the handling of petroleum products on the Atlantic coast is only a single instance. But these instances of mismanagement are likely to have far greater political significance than those of the previous year or two, because they are coming home to the public.

OPA is currently taking the rap, with Henderson as the scapegoat, but OPA is by no means entirely responsible. For example it is criticized for the present complicated fuel-oil rationing system, involving degree-days, square feet, and so on. But it was the oil industry—frequent and vociferous critic of OPA—which originally recommended the degree-day

The oil people recommended it as long ago as last Spring, and OPA at first turned it down for its complexity, though it was the joint work of heating engineers, plumbers, housing firms, and other informed contributors. OPA subsequently adopted it last fall presumably because nothing else as good could be found. To be fair, a fuel oil rationing system must be complicated; to be simple, it must be unfair. OPA was caught in between. If it had adopted something simpler it would have been roundly criticized for unfairness in fuel-oil rationing.

Moreover OPA is only partly responsible for the break-down of the gasoline and fuel-oil rationing program on the Atlantic Coast, and for the impending trouble in food rationing in the next year or so, when it will be evident that the United States is woefully behind on its food program. OPA does not initiate rationing programs but does so at other government agencies' request.

There has been little criticism of OPA's tire rationing or of sugar rationing from the public, though it looked last summer as though sugar rationing was superfluous, and in point of fact the authorities in World War I obtained a larger cut in domestic sugar consumption without rationing than has been obtained this time by means of billions of sugar coupons.

Oil Problem Real

The trouble in petroleum rationing on the Atlantic seaboard has been brewing for many months, and everybody who had anything official to do with it must have seen it coming and should have done something about it. For months the in-flow of oil products, despite the most strenuous efforts has been below consumption, and so stocks have been going down steadily. Just as they got down to a bare minimum, where only a few weeks more would have precipitated a crisis anyway, the Army came along and soaked up the small remaining supply of gasoline, and a cold snap used up the small reserve of fuel oil—and the petroleum famine was on.

Even now the new rations this week for both gasoline and fuel oil are larger than the amount coming in (which is near the maximum that can be brought, and which is being shrunk by the effect of cold weather on the movement of tank cars)—so that the present rations are merely borrowing on the future and the authorities are merely preparing for another emergency in a very short time.

In the case of food, the Administration has been almost inexcusably slow in realizing its importance as a munitions. Caught in old habits of thinking, in which crops were thought of as something to discourage, not stimulate, the entire Administration, from that great thinker and economic planner Mr. Wallace on down, have let the manpower get away from the farms until California crops are going unharvested.

Wyoming range cattle are going to market too lean, Wisconsin and New York dairy cattle are being slaughtered, Iowa cattle and hogs are being turned into standing corn. Even now, one of the greatest of all possible sources of available farm manpower is being kept out. During the 1920's several hundred thousand Mexican farm hands used to come in and help the farmers from California all the way up the Mississippi Valley to Minnesota. They were shut out from the green pastures of the dreary 'thirties, for obvious reasons—but they are still being kept out. A few thousand were recently allowed in, but they were recruited by American and Mexican labor organizations from the industrial proletariat of Mexico City, and were not farmers and quite naturally, when they got to the California farms, they soon evaporated to the bright lights and the labor vacuum of the Los Angeles area.

"Altogether it would appear," said the master of the National Grange, Mr. Albert S. Goss, recently, "that if we had deliberately gone about it to destroy farm production, we could not have done much worse than we have done in developing our policies on manpower and price control." This statement is quoted in an excellent piece in the current American Mercury, "Must America Go Hungry?" by James Staniford.

"Too-Little Too Late"

For these and other instances "too little and too late" in administrative handling of war economy problems, and others such as the rubber program and the shift from priorities to the Controlled Materials Plan, OPA is at most only in part to blame. The responsibility is largely the President's, and also partly Congress'.

Nevertheless OPA, because it stands in such a strategic administrative position, and because of the peculiar type of top men Mr. Henderson picked out, and because of unfortunate general principles followed by it, has probably contributed more than any other single agency to the confusion.

A subsequent article will discuss OPA's responsibility for the situation.

A passing word is pertinent about one other aspect of the week's news. The President has now placed on Stabilizer Byrnes the responsibility of acting as go-between to smooth out the differences not only between Food Administrator Wickard and other top men having to do with food, but also the differences over petroleum products between Henderson, Ickes, and Eastman, i. e., between the Office of Price Administration, the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator, and the Office of Defense Transport. Mr. Byrnes already had enough responsibility on his hands for any two men. These additional appointments are inadequate substitutes for the work a War Cabinet should do.

The story now circulates New York of a Nazi agent sent to study Washington to map out how German bombers could knock out various departments and functions. He reported back that it was impossible, since every major job and function was, "for defense reasons," parcelled out among two or three different offices.

(To be continued)

'Older Woman' Comes Into Her Own; Found Able Worker in War Emergency

NEW YORK (AP)—The "older woman" is coming into her own as a result of the manpower shortage created by the war, the management research division of the National Industrial Conference Board found after an exhaustive survey.

"Employers are finding she is proving among the most able and dependable employees on jobs formerly held by men," the private research organization said. "Some employers follow a policy of placing an older woman with each group of younger workers as a stabilizing influence."

Other points developed by the "attitude" survey dealing with women workers included:

Although there are nearly 3,500,000 women workers in war industry, many females do not yet feel the necessity for them personally to go to work in factories, and there is as yet no serious social pressure upon them to do so.

Women who worked before marriage are especially hesitant about relinquishing their present dependency.

Some would remain unemployed to keep their husbands out of the armed services.

All that fuss about glamorizing women's uniforms or other working garb was over-done and the women were less concerned about it than management.

"If she has a desire to appear glamorous," the survey found, "it is not during working hours. . . . She does not want to appear conspicuous or ridiculous." But, if no locker is provided, she resents having to wear uniforms or working clothes to and from work.

If she is a large woman, she dislikes a costume that emphasizes her weight.

If men in a factory know women are coming to work, the problem is eased all around, especially if the process is one of infiltration rather than invasion.

Employers report particular satisfaction with the production records of women employees who have close relatives in the armed services.

Excess Reserves Drop During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable reserves of federal reserve member banks dropped $450,000,000 the past week, the Federal Reserve Board reported and stood at $2,190,000,000 on Wednesday.

During the week the banks increased their holdings of Government securities by $90,000,000, of which $35,000,000 was in bonds, $7,000,000 in certificates and $48,000,000 in bills.

Schick, Inc., Announces Employee Bonus Checks

NEW YORK (AP)—Schick, Inc., peacetime electric shaver manufacturer, announced bonus payments were being made to factory employees in Stamford, Conn.

Minimum bonus was $5, with the amount varying from approximately one week's salary for the majority to lesser amounts, based on service length. Bonuses also were paid to service employees in 37 cities while executives and other employees received payments as merit awards.

Hansen Sees Grave Danger Of Inflation

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard University, one of the world's leading authorities on inflation and the business cycle, expressed concern and issued a grave warning in an interview here over present potential inflationary tendencies in the American war economy.

"Our country is terrifically vulnerable, perhaps the most vulnerable in the world," Professor Hansen told an interviewer from The Christian Science Monitor.

At another point he declared,

"Inflation would play havoc with the great middle class in the United States and since the middle class is so extensive, that almost means the whole country."

Public Should Be Warned

Professor Hansen is a former president of the American Economics Association and a chairman of the Economic Advisory Council of the National Industrial Conference Board. His writings on the business cycle which follow and elaborate the Keynes' theories have had a profound effect on international economic thinking. Now he sees indications in America of inflationary tendencies, and believes the public should be made aware of the situation.

While Professor Hansen did not specifically enumerate the inflationary developments which led to his present anxious estimate, the factors that have played their part in recent months in Washington are well known. Congress has hesitated to pass taxes urged by the Treasury, the incoming Congress will see a great new farm bloc drive, publicly announced by Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, for higher farm prices.

The so-called "inflationary gap" in the soaring national income has not yet been dealt with realistically, according to economists, and the forthcoming departure of Leon Henderson from OPA has, rightly or wrongly, been interpreted as meaning a loosening of inflationary controls.

"There are certainly signs that we are slipping," Professor Hansen told the interviewer. "We've simply got to re-form our lines and tackle this problem all the more vigorously.

"I think that we are at a danger point, and the impact on the structure of society would be potentially devastating."

Would Hit Insurance

If the public were made aware of the consequences of inflation, Dr. Hansen believes, it would rise in support of the measures, drastic though they may be which are needed to meet the situation. One consequence, he pointed out, would be in cutting the value of life insurance. The amount of insurance in force in America has jumped from about $70 billions in 1925, to over $111 billions today. An inflationary doubling of the price level, Dr. Hansen pointed out, would cut these assets in half.

Inflation would steal away purchasing power from old people living on fixed pensions, and young people putting earnings into savings accounts, bonds or other types of fixed income. The very wealth and affluence of the United States makes the consequences of inflation particularly serious, Dr. Hansen declared.

"The United States is terrifically vulnerable, perhaps the most vulnerable in the world," he declared at one point.

Dr. Hansen is among the economists paying frequent visits to Washington who, until recently, had supposed that the Government's announced anti-inflationary program of taxation would go through, and that other proposed means of draining off surplus purchasing power and imposing price controls would be carried into effect. These observers have heretofore believed that the real threat of inflation would come after the war, when pent-up purchasing power might find explosive force if Government controls were too rapidly removed.

Urges Standard Methods

Now, however, Dr. Hansen and other experts are beginning to question whether there is the will in Washington and the country at large to take adequately drastic action to combat inflation. His own recommendations would be the standard ones: To "tax as much as we possibly can," to promote voluntary and compulsory savings, and to impose much more widespread rationing of commodities, with emphasis on the "point" system.

Dr. Hansen pointed out that it was inflation more than anything that ruined Germany and laid the basis for Hitler's rise, wiping out the whole German middle class. Dr. Hansen suspects that at the start of the German inflation there were some businessmen, like certain American businessmen today, who did not object to a degree of inflation which wiped out their debts and let them take over the country. Where inflationary forces are welcomed in this country, Dr. Hansen pointed out, it is generally by those who do not realize its real implications and consequences.

"Inflation is ruinous," he added.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 213

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 11, 1943.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND, Treasurer.

Boston, December 22, 1943.

Promoted

Frank S. Pollock

Appointed General Manager of the explosives department of Atlas Powder Company. Mr. Pollock served as sales director of the company from 1932 until last September, when he was named assistant general manager of explosives.

Mass. Savings Banks Buy $58,000,000 In Federal Bonds

By the Associated Press

Massachusetts savings banks have subscribed to more than $58,000,000 of the victory fund issue of Government bonds, the Massachusetts Savings Banks Association announced.

Harrison G. Taylor, president of the association, said that the 191 mutual savings banks in the State were investing nearly all new deposits in Government bonds and added that in that way new savings deposits were "directly supporting the war financing."

He said that the banks also were selling "very large amounts of Series E war bonds directly to the public."

The association lists bank purchases of victory fund bonds by savings banks in the area as follows: Metropolitan Boston, $25,811,000; Lynn-Salem area, $6,335,000; Middlesex County, $2,955,000; Plymouth and Barnstable Counties, $1,437,000; Merrimack Valley area, $2,240,000; Worcester and vicinity, $6,085,000; Northern Worcester County, $3,583,000; Connecticut Valley, $5,504,000; Berkshire County, $2,855,000; Bristol County, $5,465,000.

Cudahy Packing Net $5.93 Share

CHICAGO (AP) — The Cudahy Packing Co., meat packing concern, reported net income for the fiscal year ended October 31 was $3,352,282, equal to $5.93 per common share, compared with $3,652,317, or $6.58 the previous fiscal yar.

More Money, Less Goods Seen Ahead

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government economists estimate that consumers will have about 10 per cent more money for goods, services and savings in 1943 than this year, but that the volume of goods and services will be about 10 per cent smaller.

The volume of goods alone, said the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said today in releasing the estimates, probably will be about 15 per cent smaller. The decline in food supplies is expected to be smaller than the decrease in other supplies.

Many consumer services, the bureau said, will be curtailed in 1943. It said, however, that aggregate expenditures for services may be even larger than in 1942.

Commenting on the supply and price situation, the bureau said:

"A smaller supply of goods and services in 1943, when consumers will have more money to spend than in 1942, undoubtedly would result in a considerable further rise in the general price level if there were no governmental price controls.

"For instance, if food supplies for domestic nonmilitary use are 10 per cent smaller in 1943 than in 1942 and available consumer income increases as indicated, retail food sales, in absence of price controls, would be expected to increase about 10 per cent in value. This would require an average advance in prices during the next 12 months of around 2 per cent per month. If retail food prices could be held at the present level through all of 1943, the combined sales of grocery stores, eating and drinking places probably would be around $3,500,000,000 smaller than if no price controls were exercised, and $1,500,000,000 smaller than they have been in 1942."

The bureau said that although "the upward pressure on the general price level will become progressively greater as the income of consumers arises, and the available supply of goods decreases," the Government was exercising more authority over prices than ever before.

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JANUARY 2, 1943

CANADA WON'T LEAVE ITS SOLDIERS STRANDED
By J. C. Perdue
Analysis of Canada's post-discharge rehabilitation plans for her armed forces.

THE YANKS ON LYAUTEY'S GOOD ROADS
By Francis Miltoun Monsfield
How Lyautey's prevision built Morocco's "good roads"—highways which are enabling the tanks and jeeps of the Allied forces to roll along at speeds as great as in America.

STEPPING STONES TO THE SECOND FRONT
By Egon Kaskeline
The Mediterranean islands, today fortresses of Axis power to command the sea's shipping lanes, tomorrow must become stepping stones to Allied liberation of Europe.

FREE ENTERPRISE IN POST-WAR AMERICA
By William P. Witherow
Discussion of the methods by which free enterprise can provide post-war America with economic stability and give to the individual economic opportunity and security that is implicit in American war aims.

VICTORY CORPS PROGRAM ROLLS IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS
Photographs and Comments by Lucien Aigner
Pictorial account of major groups of activities as planned by the Victory Corps Program of the U. S. Office of Education and practiced in New York City schools.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day's sales 370,695
1942 volume to date 120,862,832
1941 volume to date 162,134,938

Stocks Easy; Profit Taking Halts Rise

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The stock market got off to a fairly good start today but profit cashing on the recent advance to the highest levels since October, 1941, turned prices generally lower in the latter part of the proceedings.

Assorted tops for the year or longer were plentiful in the forenoon but these were eliminated in many cases toward the close and declines of fractions to a point or so were well distributed.

Belated tax offerings, particularly in low-quoted issues, came out in sizable blocks and helped lift volume to around 1,200,000 shares, one of the largest of the year to date.

Peace-rated stocks, apparently buoyed by the continuance of good war news, again were among the early risers although some of these faded after mid-day. Selling, it was suggested, was inspired in some instances by the idea the usual year-end rally on which many buyers had been banking may already have taken place. The thought arose also that reinvestment demand in the past several weeks had been pretty well satisfied.

Stocks touching best marks for 1942 before meeting opposition included General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Firestone Tire, Deere, Oliver Farm, Dome Mines and Texas Co.

In the faltering class were American Telephone, Westinghouse, du Pont, U. S. Gypsum, Kennecott, U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Goodyear, Sperry, Glenn Martin and Youngstown Sheet.

Among resistant stocks were Homestake Mining, Commonwealth & Southern preferred, Philip Morris, Bethlehem Steel and North American.

In a slim curb, support was accorded Lake Shore, American Gas, Brazilian Traction, International Petroleum and Wright Hargreaves. Backward were Creole Petroleum, Humble Oil, Pennroad and St. Regis Paper.

Rail Bonds Uneven

Rail loans developed considerable irregularity in today's bond market and in the final hour gains and losses running from fractions to around a point were about evenly distributed in the carrier division.

The Stock Exchange reported the first trades in the new Victory 2½s of 1968 at 100 4-32ds and 100 6-32ds.

Corporate loans ahead at one time or another included Southern Railway general 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Seaboard Airline 6s, Portland General Elehtric 4½s, New York Central Refunding 5s, Lehigh Valley 4s, and General Steel Castings 5½s.

Moving narrowly with the trend mostly a little lower were, among others, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Chicago & Alton 3s, Cleveland Union Terminal 4½s, Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas first 4s, and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Chile 6s and Denmark 6s were among foreign issues improving.

FHA Insured Loans In 1942 Total $1,125 Millions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration insured $1,125,000,00 in loans, including $770,000,000 for 160,000 new homes, during 1942, Abner H. Ferguson, FHA administrator, announced.

The year's business was about $66,000,000 below the record level reached in 1941. The FHA commented that the relatively small decline reflected the completion of projects begun before the shortage of materials became as acute as it now is and "the fact that a substantially greater proportion of private building was financed under the FHA program in 1942 than in 1941."

In addition to financing new dwellings, the FHA insured $155,000,000 of loans for repairing and remodeling 435,000 existing properties, and insured $200,000,000 of mortgages on existing homes.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Year End Rate	Hldrs. riod able	Pe- of Record	Pay-
Equitable Invest Corp of Mass. (Boston)	62c	12-30	12-21	
Malden Electric Co	30c	12-29	12-22	
North Boston L Prop	90c	12-30	12-22	
Old Dominion Fire Ins Co. Inc (Roanoke, Va)	30c	12-28	12-21	
Superheater Co	20c	12-31	12-29	
Extra				
Barnett National Bank (Jacksonville, Fla.)	50c	Q	1- 1	12-31
First Nat Bank & Trust Co (Lexington, Ky.)	50c	Q	1- 2	12-26
Irregular				
Lazarus (F & R) & Co	45c	..	1-25	1-15
Leece-Neville Co	40c	..	1-25	1- 8
Midwest P & Supl	25c	..	1-15	1- 8
Liquidating				
Am Ca Prop	25c	..	12-23	12-16
Accumulated				
Brandon Corp "A"	$2.50	..	12-31	12-19
Gen. Gas & Elec Corp. $5 pr pf (np)	$1.25	..	12-31	12-26
Reduced				
Bell Tel (Pa.)	$1	..	12-31	12-31
Regular				
Affiliated Fund Inc	3c	..	1-15	12-31
Barnett Nat Bank (Jacksonville, Fla.)	$1.50	Q	1- 1	12-31
Can Fairbanks M pf	$1.50	Q	1-15	12-31
Carborundum Co	$1	..	12-26	12-22
Conn (C G) Ltd	10c	Q	1-15	1- 5
Do 6 pf Cl A	$1.50	Q	2- 5	12-24
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	3- 1	2-15
Conn Riv Pow 6 pf	$1.50	Q	3- 1	2-15
Firemen's Ins Co. Washington & Georgetown	70c	S	1- 2	12-24
First Nat Exchange Bank (Roanoke, Va)	$5	S	1- 2	12-22
Guarty Tr (Can)	$1.25	Q	1-15	12-31
Home Tel & Tel (Fort Wayne) pf	$1.75	S	1- 2	12-19
Jamestown 1st pf	$1.50	Q	1- 2	12-15
Do pf A	2.50	S	1- 2	12-15
Manischewitz (B) Co pf	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12-21
Merchan Stores pf	$1.50	Q	1-30	1-20
Pitt Dist Prod	50c	Q	2- 1	1-15
Revere Cond Br 7 pf	$1.75	Q	2- 1	1-11
Do 5½ pf	$1.31½	Q	2- 1	1-11
Rochester Button	25c	Q	1-30	1- 9
Do pf	37½c	Q	3- 1	2-20
St Croix Paper Co	$1	Q	1-15	1- 5
Simperheater Co	25c	..	1-15	1- 5
Taylor-Colquit Co	50c	Q	12-31	12-19
Un Stk Yds (Omaha)	87½c	Q	12-31	12-21
Weston (Geo) Ltd pf	$1.25	Q	2- 1	1-15

Quotations on a few issues as published were unrevised at the close

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
51	37	Abbott (1.90)	5	51¼	50½	51¼	+1½
48¾	39	Acme Sti (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	— ¼
8½	5½	Adams E .45e	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
26⅝	18¾	Adams-M 1¾e	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	Dec26
16½	10	Addressog (1)	2	15	15	15	
41¾	29½	Air Reduct 1a	14	41½	41	41	— ¼
4	1¾	Alaska Juneau	63	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
½	⅛	Allegheny Corp	54	⅜	⅛	⅛	
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	12	4⅝	4½	4½	
6⅜	3½	Allegp f $30we	12	4⅜	4½	4½	
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	Dec24
22¾	16	Alleg Lud (2e)	14	18½	17¾	17¾	— ¾
7	3½	Allen Ind ¾e	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
149	118½	Al Ch & Dye 6	3	143¾	142¾	142¾	— ¼
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	+ ¼
16⅜	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	8	16½	16	16½	
6⅜	4	Allied St(.60)	49	6⅜	6½	6½	+ ⅜
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	Dec26
30½	22	Allis-C M (1)	27	27⅛	26⅜	26½	— ½
19⅜	14¾	Alpha P C 1½	5	18¼	17½	18¼	+1
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	3	⅛	¾	¾	
18⅞	11	Amal L pf ½xh	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Dec23
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	4	69	69	69	Dec23
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	2	23	23	23	
57¾	25¼	Am Airl 1½e	9	58⅛	58	58⅛	+ ¾
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40e	14	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
6⅛	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	5	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
33	23	AmBrSh 1.70e	3	29	29	29	
3½	1⅛	Am Cable & R	99	3¾	3½	3½	
74¾	56⅜	Am Can (3)	7	72⅞	72¼	72¼	— ⅜
3₂	20	Am Car & Fdy	9	25⅛	24¼	24¼	—1
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 7	4	64⅜	63	63	—1¼
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	7	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	105⅛	105	105	Dec23
100¼	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	103	103	103	+2¾
7½	3⅞	AmC'type .40e	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ½
22¾	14⅛	AmCSug 2½e	12	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ½
16¼	8⅞	Am Distill	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
3	⅝	Am Encau Tll	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec26
25	16¼	Am Export (2)	32	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅜
2	⅛	Am & For Pow	94	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
42¾	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	11	42½	42	42½	— ¼
49¼	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	16	49¼	47	47	—2¼
8¼	1½	Am & F P 2pf	65	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
35	25½	Am-H S S 3	3	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¾
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	19	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
35	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N V 9
56	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	2	55¾	55½	55½	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	25	Am Ice pf 3½e	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
5⅜	2¾	Am Intern't	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
7	4½	Am Ivest .70e	6	4½	4½	4½	Dec17
10¼	6¾	Am Locom'tive	24	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ¼
91	65	Am Loco pf 7k	3	83¼	83	83	
127⅜	9½	Am M&F .80	3	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
75½	4	AmM&Met¾e	5	7¼	7	7	— ⅜
24¾	16	Am Met (1a)	7	20¾	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
½	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	40	⅝	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
26¼	15½	APLS6pf33¼k	26	18½	17½	17½	
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	44	16¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
6⅜	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	99	6¼	6	6	
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	25	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
9½	4¾	Am Saf R ¾e	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
14½	6¾	Am Seat 1e	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
43	35½	Am Smelt 2a	22	37	36	36	—1
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	2	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
21¾	16⅜	Am Stl F (2)	19	20¾	19⅝	19⅝	—1
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1)	6	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	8	19⅜	19	19	— ¾
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	3	88¾	88	88¼	— ½
23	17¼	Am S Tob (2e)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ¾
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	25	125⅜	124¾	125⅜	— ⅝
49⅜	33½	Am Tob (3)	11	43¼	42½	42½	— ¾
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	31	44¼	42¾	42¾	— ½
7⅝	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	16	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
33	22	Am Visc (2)	18	33½	32½	32⅞	— ⅛
116½	108⅛	Am Visc pf(5)	2	116	115⅝	115⅝	Dec18
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	46	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	2	52½	52¼	52¼	— ¾
6⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
76⅜	51¾	Am Wool pf 8k	1	54	54	54	—1½
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	3⅝	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf5k	7	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	Dec22
28⅝	22⅝	Anaconda 2½e	100	24¼	24	24	— ⅜
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	15	15	15	+ ⅜
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	Dec23
17⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
36	27⅜	Arch-D-M (2)	4	36	36	36	Dec24
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	4	107½	107½	107½	Dec24
4½	2½	Armour III	42	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	7	45½	45	45	
66	40½	Armour III pf	1	41½	41½	41½	Dec24
32¾	21	Arm Ck 1.35e	7	33¾	32⅝	33⅜	+1⅜
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C ¾e	3	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
4¾	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	29	6⅜	6	6	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	2	72	71¼	71¼	Dec23
83	53	As D G 2 pf 7	3	55½	55¼	55¼	+1¼
28⅜	20	Associated In2	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Dec24
53	27½	Atchison'(6e)	41	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	—1¼
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	3	67⅞	67⅜	67⅞	+ ⅜
34¾	19¾	Atl Coast (2e)	19	28⅛	27½	27½	— ¾
34	16½	Atl G&W I 3e	5	17¾	17¼	17¼	—1¾
45½	33	AG&Wi pf 5e	5	44	43½	44	+1
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	27	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	Dec21
/	6¾	Atlas Corp ½e	15	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
51	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	4	51	50	51	Dec22
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	3	53¼	53½	53½	— ¾
9½	6¼	Atlas Tk ½e	3	7⅝	⅝	7⅝	Dec23
3¼	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
4¾	2¾	Avia Cp ¼e	101	3¼	3½	3½	

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loc ct 1e	29	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅜
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	32	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	8	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
6¼	4½	Barker Br ½e	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
12¾	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	11	12½	12¼	12⅜	
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 2e	67	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅛
23¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½	6	23	22½	22½	
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr2b
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	N'v 25
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	2	94½	94½	94½	Dec19
9	6⅜	Bgld-Hem .80	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
17⅜	9¾	Bell Aircraft	13	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	— ½
39⅞	28¼	Ben Avia 3¾e	18	34¼	33¾	33⅞	— ⅜
15¼	9⅞	Benef IL 1¼e	2	15	14⅞	15	
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	53½	53½	53½	Dec23
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	6	23¼	23	23	
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl (6)	64	55⅞	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	2	109	108¼	108¼	— ½
29	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	5	28	27	28	+ ½
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	3	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
7⅜	5	Blaw-Kno .35e	12	6¼	6	6	— ¼
14½	11¼	Bliss&L 1⅓e	2	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	25	15½	14⅞	15	— ¼
43	25	Bohn Al&Br 3e	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
22⅝	18⅜	BordenCo1.40e	12	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	18	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
31¼	25	Bower R 2½e	1	29	29	29	—1
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
9⅝	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	10	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	15	21¼	20⅞	21¼	
35½	26	Briggs&St (3)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	Dec26
43	30	BristolM1.90e	6	37	36⅝	36¾	—1¼
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1	1	1	
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½e	4	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B 1	5	13¾	13½	13½	
8⅞	6	Bucyrus-E ½e	22	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Budd Mfg	12	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
7⅜	5¾	Budd Wh (1e)	6	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2e)	1	14	14	14	
25	16¼	Bullard 2½e	9	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	6	24⅜	23¼	23¼	—1⅜
20	14⅞	Burl M 1.40a	1	20	19½	19½	— ½
57	53	Burl pf (2¾)	1	53½	53	53½	Dec21
53½	51	Burl pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	Dec18
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	28	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	But'fr B .60e	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	
21½	19⅜	Butler pf 1½	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop ¼e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
10⅜	6½	Byers (AM)	4	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
15½	10	Byron Jr 1¼e	2	16¼	15¾	15¾	+ ¼

C

22⅝	16½	Calif Pk 1¼	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
57⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	Dec18
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	32	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7⅝	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	13	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy 1¼e	7	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
15½	9½	Canada Dr .60	7	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
7¾	3¾	Canadian Pac	49	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅜
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	2	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Dec24
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Dec24
28½	22½	CarpenSt12½e	2	27	26½	26½	— ½
3½	2¼	Carr-Gen .20a	6	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
77	54¾	Case J I (7)	3	76¾	76	76	— ½
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	16	42¾	41½	41¾	— ¼
29⅜	15	Celanese (2)	15	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ¼
8¼	6½	Celotex Cp ½	20	8½	8	8	— ⅜
23⅝	16	Cent Ag 2½se		17½	16¾	16¾	
2¾	1½	Cent Fdy .10e	8	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Dec26
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	2	13	12¾	12¾	
3¾	2	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Dec22
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	7	32¾	32½	32½	
3⅜	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	17	3	2¾	2¾	
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼e	1	18	18	18	Dec22
18⅞	14⅜	Champ P&F 1	2	18½	18½	18½	Dec23
9½	5½	Checker Cab	2	8	8	8	
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio3a	38	32⅝	32⅛	32½	— ⅜
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	2	92¼	92	92¼	Dec26
2¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	2⅛	2½	2½	+ ⅛

8¾	2¾	Chi&EIIIA.59e	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
4¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	5	2	2	2	
13¾	8¾	ChiGWpf 1¾k	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
7½	4½	Chi Mail ¼e	2	6	5⅞	6	
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	2	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	2	38	38	38	Dec22
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	2	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	—1
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	½	CRI & P 6pf	1	½	½	½	
1⅜	¼	CRI & P 7pf	13	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
11⅞	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13¾	11½	Chickash (1)	2	13¼	13¼	13½	— ⅛
2¼	1	Childs Co	4	1¼	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
69⅝	43⅞	Chrysler 3½se	54	70¼	69¾	70	+ ⅜
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	6	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
3	2⅛	City Stores	3	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
39⅛	28	Clark Eq (3)	1	37	37	37	Dec22
31⅜	22	Cleve G B 2e	1	30	30	30	—1
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	9	38¾	38	38	— ½
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 2¼e	6	33⅜	33⅛	33½	— ⅜
92	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	7	88½	88	88½	—1
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	5	60⅞	60¾	60¾	Dec18
17¾	11½	Colgate P ½a	11	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
107⅛	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec23
18¾	10⅝	Collins & A	8	18	17⅞	18	
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1½e	6	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	—1¼
16½	8½	Col Br A 1½e	3	16	15⅞	16	
16⅜	8¾	Col Br B 1½e	7	16	16	16	— ¼
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	134	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
54	30½	Col G&E pfA 6	9	39¼	38¾	38¾	—1⅛
11¾	5½	Colum Pic ¼e	5	10¾	10¼	10¼	Dec24
35	24	Colum Ppf2¾	4	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ½
83	51	Col Carb 4¼e	6	84½	83	84½	+ ½
29¼	16½	Coml Credit 3	14	28⅞	28⅜	28⅛	+ ¼
105½	91½	Coml C pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	Dec15
34	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	23	32⅞	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
109¼	100¼	Com Tcypf 4¼	4	107½	107	107	Dec18
10¼	7¼	Colm Solv .60e	29	9⅝	9¼	9½	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	361	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	43	39	36½	37⅞	+1⅞
23¾	17⅜	Com'th 1.60e	78	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Dec24
18	12½	Congol-N (1a)	8	18½	18	18¼	+ ¼
21⅜	15	Consol Airc 1e	23	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
12⅜	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½e	5	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
7⅜	4	Cons Cop .45e	16	4½	4⅜	4½	
16⅞	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	81	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	91¾	91	91	— ⅜
¾	⅜	Con Film Ind	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9	7	Cons F pf 1k	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
3	1½	Cons Laundries	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7⅛	4⅝	Consol Oil ⅛	70	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
9	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
39	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	36½	36½	36½	Dec22
16¾	11¾	Container 1½e	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
5	2¼	Cont Bak ½e	17	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	98	98	98	Dec23
28⅜	21½	Cont Can 1¾e	29	27	26¼	26½	— ½
81¼	57⅜	ContDiam .65e	7	6½	6⅛	6½	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Output Of Munitions Rises Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—Munitions production in November scored the biggest monthly gain since the United States began to rearm in the summer of 1940.

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, reported that the volume of planes, tanks, guns, ammunition, ships and other munitions in November was 12 per cent greater than in October, as compared with a rise of four per cent in October over September.

Although the percentage increase was smaller than a 19 per cent gain scored in April over March, Mr. Nelson said the "absolute gain" was greater in November, because production now is in much greater volume.

Output Up Sharply

The box score for November compared with October follows:

Airplanes, up 18 per cent; ordnance, up 13 per cept; Army and Navy vessels, up 9 per cent; merchant vessels, up 26 per cent; other munitions, up 9 per cent.

"Many items that are needed most in the type of warfare now being waged in North Africa are among those rolling off assembly lines in greatly increased quantities," Mr. Nelson said.

The 12 per cent advance last month pushed the WPB munitions production index up 46 points to 431, compared with 385 in October.

This means that in November, at the end of the first full year after the attack on Pearl Harbor, American plants turned out war matériel at about 4½ times the quantity in the month before Pearl Harbor.

"In the next year we expect to produce about double the munitions output of the last 12 months, and total war expenditures in 1943 should exceed $90,000,000,000 compared with $42,000,000,000 in 1942," Mr. Nelson said.

He explained that improvement was being made in plant utilization, "although there is considerable room for greater improvement."

Can Produce More

He added that a few factories were approaching maximum utilization, but that most factories have not yet scheduled their operations to more than half the theoretical limit of 168 hours a week. Productive man-hours would be increased by almost half, Mr. Nelson said, if utilization of all plants were brought up to the average of those with the highest.

Mr. Nelson reported that part of the 18 per cent increase in airplanes delivered to the Army and Navy was due to the fact that a large number of planes actually completed in October were not delivered until November.

He reported that production of one-engine pursuit planes, which in October made little progress over September, showed an unusual increase in November; Navy fighters showed "marked gains," and output of medium bombers and smaller transport planes "leaped forward."

"From now on deliveries of airplanes should increase considerably from month to month, as new plants come into operation and progress is made in production and materials scheduling," Mr. Nelson said.

He added that production of self-propelled guns, particularly useful in tank warfare, showed exceptional progress.

Peanuts Under Ceilings

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fireplace grates, shelled and salted peanuts, and peanut butter have been placed under temporary price ceilings by the Office of Price Administration.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3s 55-51	110.2	110.2	110.2
3 2½s 68-63	100.6	100.4	100.6

New York City Bonds

5 3s 80	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90¾	90¾	90¾
8 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	69½	69½	69½
3 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	59¾	59¾	59¾
17 Allegheny Inc 5s 50	51½	51½	51½
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103½	103½	103½
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
20 Am & For P 5s 2030	80½	79⅞	80⅜
5 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104	104	104
5 Am Int 5½s 49	103½	103½	103½
2 Am T&T 3½s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
17 Am T&T 3½s 61	107¼	107	107
21 Am T&T 3s 56	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
11 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101⅛	101	101⅛
1 Arm Del 4s 57	103½	103½	103½
8 Arm Del 4s 55	104	103⅞	103¾
3 AT&SF 4s 95	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103	103	103
15 Atl & Birm 4s 33	30	30	30
14 A C Line 1st 4s 52	85¼	84¾	85¼
6 A C Line coll 4s 52	73⅝	72¼	73⅜
26 A C Line 4½s 64	61¼	60⅛	60¼
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32	32	32
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	28	28	28
4 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100¾	100¾	100¾
36 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	61	60½	61
17 B&O 95 st A	32½	32	32
17 B&O 95 st C	35⅜	35	35
39 B&O 2000 st D	32½	31¾	31¾
30 B&O 96 st F	32½	31¾	31¾
43 B&O cv 60 st	24¾	23¾	23¾
28 B&O 4s 48	59⅞	59¼	59¼
11 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	52¼	52	52¼
48 B&O S W 50 st	40⅞	40¾	40¾
2 Bang A Ar cv 4s 51 st	61½	61½	61½
5 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	104	104	104
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	129¾	129¾	129¾
8 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104	104	104
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	101	101	101
8 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39¾	39¼	39⅝
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	72	72	72
1 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	105	105	105
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	98½	98½	98½
14 Buf R&P 4.7 st	34¾	24½	34½
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	112¾	112¾	112¾
8 Can Nat Rv 4½s 51	109¾	109¼	109⅜
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
8 Can Pac 5s 54	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Can Pac 4½s 46	100	100	100
10 Can Pac 4½s 60	89¼	89¾	89¼
1 CanPac 4½s perp	70½	70½	70½
1 Can&Ace & Adir 4s 81	48½	48½	48½
11 Celanese 3½s 62	102⅜	102½	102½
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98	98	98
5 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
23 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6¼	6¼	6¼
17 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	25	24¼	24¼
10 CenGa 1st 5s 45	69½	69	69
1 CenPac 1st 4s 49	68	68	68
17 Cen Pac 5s 60	54	53¼	54
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82⅞	82¼	82⅝
7 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18	17¾	18
8 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16½	16½	16½
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	94½	94	94
3 C&O Potts Crk 4s 48	106½	106½	106½
1 C&O 4½s 92 reg	124½	124½	124½
64 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16¼	15⅞	16
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	73½	73	73½
7 CB&Q 4877	64⅝	64½	64½
18 CB&Qgen 4s 58	81⅛	81	81⅛
5 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97	97	97
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	31	31	31
4 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	38	38	38
2 ChiGt West 4s 88	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
1 Chi I & L 6s 47	7	7	7
7 Chi I & L 5s 56	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
137 CMSt. P. Pac 5s 75	17⅛	17¼	17⅛
215 CMSP&P a 5s 2000	4⅛	4¼	4¼
2 CM&SP 4½s 89P	44	44	44
8 CM&SP 4½s 89C	44	44	44
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
9 ChiCNW 6½s 36	40	40	40
13 ChiNW rfg 5s 2037	23⅛	23¼	23⅛
113 ChiCNW cv 4½s 49	39	39	39
44 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23¼	22¾	22¾
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	23¼	23¼	23¼
37 Chi & NW 4s 87	33½	33⅜	33½
21 Chi & NW 3½s 87	31½	31½	31½
82 CRI & P 4½s 52A	20¼	20	20¼
12 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	3⅜	3½	3⅜
75 CRI & P 4s 88	32⅞	32	32⅜
5 Cri & P 4s 88 reg	31¼	31	31
110 Cri & RR 5s 34	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
4 CSL & NO 5s 51	69	69	69
6 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	62½	62	62
1 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	47¼	47¼	47¼
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	107⅝	108
1 Ch&c W Ind 4½s 62	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
15 Ch & W Ind 4s 62	95	94⅝	95
2 Childs Co 5s 57	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
8 Childs Co 5s 43	49	49	49
4 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
5 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	109½	109½	109½
1 Cin Gas&St Ry 4½s 51	109¾	109¼	109⅜
33 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	76½	76½	76½
13 Clev Un Term 5s 73	64⅞	64	64⅞
17 Clev Un Term 4½s 77	59¼	59	59
11 Col & So 4½s 80ct	22½	22¼	22¼
2 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	92	92	92
5 Columbia G 5s 52 May	92¼	92¼	92¼
7 Columbia Gas 5s 1961	87¾	87	87¼
5 Col & SoOh El 3¼s 70	108	108	108
2 Coml Mack inc 6Sww	58	58	58
16 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109	109	109
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Consol n Coal 5s 60	96	96	96
6 Consln Pow 4½s 65	108⅝	108⅛	108⅜
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓
18 Curtis Pub 3s 45	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
85 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	55⅞	55¼	55½
4 Del P&L 4½s 71	108⅝	108½	108¾
4 D&R G 4½s 36	21	20⅝	20¼
8 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2⅜	2½	2⅜
2 D&RGWest 5s 78	17¼	17	17
3 Det Ed 4s 65	112	112	112
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 Elec Auto L 2¾s 50	100¾	100¾	100¾
28 Erie 4½s 2015	54½	54	54⅜
12 Erie 4s 95	93	92½	93
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
8 Fla E Cst 5s 74	20½	19¾	20⅛
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	20	20	20
5 Francis Sug 6s 56	80	80	80
41 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	100	99⅞	100
4 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Goodrich 4½s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	91¼	91¼	91¼
9 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	83¼	83¼	83¼
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	109	109	109
13 Gt Nor 4s 46G	99¼	99⅛	99¼
8 Gt Nor 4s 46H	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
31 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	75¾	75¼	75⅜
5 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	70	70	70
11 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	53½	52¾	52¾
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 Hocky V 4½s 99	128	128	128
42 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	40⅛	38⅝	39¾
54 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47	46¼	46¾
48 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20	19½	20
10 Il Cen 3½s 52	43	43	43
7 Il Cen 4s 52	49	49	49
3 Il Cen 4s 53	45	45	45
20 Ill Cen rfg 4s 555	45½	45½	45½
47 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	42	41½	41⅝
41 Ill Cen 5s 55	55	54¾	55
2 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	58	58	58
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	62	62	62
16 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	46½	45¾	45¾
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41¼	41	41
17 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	6	5¾	5¾
13 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	27⅝	27½	27½
6 Int Gt Nor 8s 36 C	26	26	26
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	37⅞	37¾	37¾
9 Int Paper 6s 55	106	105	105
8 Int Paper 5s 47	103	103	103
7 Int T&T 4½s 52	63	62½	62½
27 Int T&T 5s 55	66¾	66⅛	66¼
6 James F&Clch 4s 59	46¼	46	46
2 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s 61	94½	94½	94½
10 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	80½	80¼	80¼
8 K C South 3s 50	69⅝	69¼	69¼
9 K C South 3s 50	62½	62¼	62½
5 K C Term 4s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Ky Ind T 4½s 61st	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
5 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Lac Gas 5s 45	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	68	68	68
3 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	43¾	43¾	43¾
6 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52¾	52¾	52¾
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
31 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32¼	31⅞	31⅞
34 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29⅜	29	29⅛
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27⅛	27½	27⅛
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Long Dock 3¾s 50	104	104	104
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s 45	104	104	104
7 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	87	87	87
49 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84¼	83¾	84¼
2 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	103½	103½	103½
11 Louis N So 3½ M 4s 42	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	109½	109½	109½
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
5 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
28 Met Ed 4½s 68	111½	111½	111½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106¼	106¼	106¼
22 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	27¼	27¼	27¼
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 38	67¼	67¼	67¼
6 MSP&SSM etd 5s 38	15½	15¼	15¼
15 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15¾	15¾	15¾
11 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	39¼	39¼	39⅜
15 M-K-Tex aj 4s 67	18⅜	18	18
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	34⅞	34½	34⅞
67 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	8⅝	8¼	8¼
27 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	37	36¾	36¾
1 Ph2Read C&I 5s 73	20½	20½	20½
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 PCC&SL 5s 70A	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
11 PCC&StL 4½s 77	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Pitt CCC&St Lr 4½s 52	95½	95½	95½
3 Pitts &WVa 4½s 58A	53	53	53
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
14 Pit&WVa 4½s 60C	53	52¾	52¾
13 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	93	92¾	92⅞
1 Readg 4½s 97A	79	78¾	79
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	88	88	88
1 Repub Steel 5½s 54	104½	104½	104½
12 Repub Steel 4½s 61	101	101	101
2 Repub Steel 4½s 56	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
22 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	58	58	58
7 Rio Gr W 4½s 46	27¼	27¼	27¼
6 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	20⅞	20¾	20⅞
4 Rutland 1st 4½ 41	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Rutland Can 4s 49	9	8⅞	9
15 St L S F 5s 50 B	20¼	20	20⅛
54 St L S F 4½s 78	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
14 St L S F 4½s 78 ct st	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
20 St L S F 4s 50 A	18½	18⅜	18⅜
1 St L S W 5s 52	45	45	45
11 St L S W rfg 5s 90	27	27	27
3 St L S W 1st 4s 89	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 St L S W 2nd 4s 89	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
1 Schenley Dist 4s 52	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
239 Seab A L cn 6s 45	15⅛	14¾	14⅞
81 Seab A L 6s 45 ct	14¼	14	14¼
30 Seab A L 4s 59 ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
56 Seab A L rfg 4s 59	14½	14	14⅛
15 Seab A L rfg 4s 59 ct	13½	13	13¼
30 Sea-All Fla 6s 35 A ct	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
9 Shell Un 2½s 54	98½	98¼	98½
133 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53	52¾	53
159 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51¼	50¾	51
69 So Pac 4½s 69	51⅞	51½	51¾
21 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69½	69	69⅛
18 So Pac ctl 4s 49	72	72½	72½
40 So Pac 3½s 46	92¾	92¾	92¾
21 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53¼	53¼	53¼
10 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	87⅝	87½	87⅝
6 South Ry 6½s 56	91½	91½	91½
11 South Ry gen 6s 56	87¼	87¼	87¼
3 South Ry cn 5s 94	92¼	92	92
41 South Ry gen 4s 56	69	68¾	68¾
8 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104¼	104	104¼
3 Swift & Co 2¾s2261	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 T RR A St L 4s 53	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
4 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	87½	87½	87½
2 Tex Corp 3s 59	105	105	105
11 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	68	67¾	68
6 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	66¾	66¼	66¼
26 Third Ave aj 5s 60	21¾	21⅜	21¾
6 Third Ave 4s 60	62¼	62	62
6 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	107½	107½	107½
3 Un Pac 3½s 70	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Un Pac 3¼s 70	97	97	97
7 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	93	93	93
27 Unit Drug 5s 53	99⅞	99½	99½
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	94	94	94
7 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
3 Virginian Ry 3½s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Wabash 5s 60	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
10 Wabash 4½s 91	34	34	34
13 Wabash 4s 81	44½	44½	44½
18 Wabash 4s 71	82½	82½	82½
16 Walwrth 4s 55	94¾	94½	94½
1 Wash Term 3½s 45	103	103	101
19 West Shore 4s 2361	42¼	42	42
12 Westn Md 4s 52	85	85	85
4 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	35½	35	35
4 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	35¼	35½	35½
6 Western Un 5s 51	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞
6 Western Un 5s 60	83	83	83
3 Westn Un 4½s 50	84	84	84
8 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	89	89	89
3 Wilson & Co 4s 55	104½	104½	104½
10 Wis Cen 4s 49	47½	47½	47½
20 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	14¼	14¼	14¼
4 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
6 Young S&T 3½s 60	98½	98¼	98½

Foreign Bonds

2 Agr M Bk Col 6s 57	43	43	43
1 Antioquia 7s 45A	15	14⅞	15
1 Antioquia 7s 45C	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
6 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	77½	77¼	77½
6 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	78¼	78	78⅛
5 Argentine 4½s 48	97	97	97
4 Australia 5s 55	80¾	80¾	80¾
2 Australia 4½s 56	78	78	78
5 Brazil 6½s 26-57	33½	33⅓	33⅓
3 Brazil 6½s 27-57	33½	33⅓	33⅓
4 Brazil C Ry Ex 7s 52	33½	33¼	33⅓
1 Buen A 4½s Apr 78	68¾	68¾	68¾
24 Canada 5s 52	101½	101	101½
1 Canada 3s 67	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61 asd	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
6 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 57 asd	17⅛	17	17⅛
3 Chile 7s 42	19⅝	19¾	19⅝
3 Chile 6s 60	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
7 Chile 6s 60 asd	18¼	18¼	18¼
7 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60	17¼	17¼	17¼
19 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Colomb 3s 70	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
2 Copenh 5s 52	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
5 Costa Rica 7s 51	19¼	19¼	19¼
10 Cuba 4½s 77	72¾	72¾	72¾
8 Denmark 6s 42	52½	52½	52½
6 Haiti 6s 55	66⅛	66⅛	65½
3 Jugoslav Bk 7s 57	10	10	10
6 Kreuger & T 5s 59ct	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
3 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	15¼	15¼	15¼
20 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	8¾	8¾	8¼
5 Minas Ger 6½s 58	17½	17½	17½
3 Norway 6s 44	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Norway 4½s 65	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
6 Norway 4s 63	80½	80¼	80½
5 Panama 3½s 57B	74½	74	74
2 Peru 7s 59	12¾	12¾	12¾
17 Peru 1st 6s 60	13¼	12½	12¾
18 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13⅜	13½	13⅜
1 Poland 8s 50	14½	14½	14½
5 Porto Aleg 8s 61	16½	16½	16½
2 Porto Aleg 7½s 66	16	16	16
4 Rio de Jan 8s 46	17¼	17½	17¼
51 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	16	15⅞	16
16 Rio Cr do Sul 7s 67	17¼	17¼	17¼
20 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Rio Br do Sul 6s 68	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛
1 Sao Paul City 8½s 57	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
3 Sao Paulo 8t 8s 50	23½	23½	23½
3 Sao Paulo St7s 56	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Sa Paulo St 7s 40	61½	61½	61½
5 Serbs Cts 8t 8s 62	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Drug aj 3¾s 4s 4½s 78	63¾	63¾	63¾
Total today, 3,323,100; previous day, 3,305,800; week ago, 8,001,000; year ago, 14,718,300; two years ago, 9,314,400; Jan. 1 to date, 2,277,385,850; year ago, 3,092,994,000; two years ago, 1,662,305,000.			

*Daily average. †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Free rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt United States Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Controlled by Government regulation ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. *On fewer issues. **Five-day week. xRevised.

Current Business Statistics

Dec. 28, 1942

	Latest Week	Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:			
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	Dec12 ‡‡132.1	133.4	126.8
Production:			
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	Dec19 1913	x1944	1861
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	Dec19 3892	3881	4314
Electric power, mil. kwh	Dec19 3976	3938	3495
Steel, p. c of capacity†	Jan 2 98.2	98.1	96.1
Distribution:			
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	Dec19 743	740	799
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	Dec19 302	274	277
Finance:			
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	Dec23 4324	4249	4091
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	Dec23 3969	3698	3592
Federal reserve banks:			
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	Dec23 6292	6055	2499
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol	Dec23 2190	2640	3056
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:			
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	Dec16 6105	6157	6769
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	Dec16 29120	29011	24060
Investments, mil. dol.	Dec16 29600	28140	18877
Interest rates:			
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	Dec24 ⅞	⅞	⅞
Call loan renewals, p. c.	Dec24 1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	Dec24 ⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	Dec24 1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	Dec24 1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	Dec23 15329	15092	11023
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.§	Dec24 4.03¾	4.03¾	4.04
Failures, commercial, number	Dec17 115	132	217
Gold stock, mil. dol.	Dec23 22735	22744	22750
Security markets:			
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.‖	Dec26 63.7	64.3	58.5
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.‖	Dec26 *2.08	*2.08	2.02
Stock averages, dol.‖	Dec26 41.5	41.3	35.7
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	Dec26 **3650	5055	6825
Prices, Wholesale:			
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:			
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	Dec19 ‡‡100.7	‡‡100.5	94.0
Farm products, 1926 = 100	Dec19 113.3	112.0	96.0
Foods, 1926 = 100	Dec19 104.2	104.0	91.6
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	Dec18 172.0	171.4	158.6
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Dec18 162.2	162.1	157.4
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Dec18 196.4	194.8	161.8
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Dec18 .119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, ⅛ staple, $ per lb.††	Dec18 .197	.196	.173
Hides, cow it nat pack, Chi., $ p. lb**	Dec18 .155	.155	.155
Steel scrap, hvy, melt., Chi. $ per ton**	Dec18 18.750.	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw 96° duty pd., N. Y., $ p. lb

WPA's Work in Washington Of Inestimable Value to All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Fundamental spade work in grubbing and digging, excavating and grading, land clearing and ditch-digging has made up a good part of the record of the Work Projects Administration for the past seven years in this State. Not how much the WPAer leaned on his shovel but how much he accomplished with it, is being recalled today as this institution now passes from liquidation into the history books.

The WPA, like the Civilian Conservation Corps, had a unique usefulness in this and other western states of wide spaces and new, uncultivated land areas and with urban communities emerging from pioneer conditions. In passing, the two agencies have left this State immeasurably cleaned up, combed, and brushed.

Wide Assortment

Towns and cities have been able to take a more efficient part in the war effort, with good sewage and stout water mains, with manholes and catch basins in ship-shape condition, with street and alley improvements and with drainage systems, reservoirs, and flood control conditioned, all due to the help given them by the WPA.

In community service the record leaves a trail of gratitude for good deeds done. During the depression year, hundreds of communities have been able, with the help of the WPA to build and improve their schoolhouses, libraries, recreational buildings, stadiums, grandstands and bleachers, their parks, playgrounds, athletic fields and swimming pools.

It has proved to be a flexible agency, able to adapt itself to changing conditions, and even to liquidate itself when its work was done. During 1941 and even before that, it began to fit into the defense program in the building of airports; and vocational classes were formed to train workers for defense work who have since been absorbed in war industry. From an all-high of nearly 60,000 with a long waiting list the WPA rolls have dwindled to 1,000, mostly women in sewing and nursery school projects to be absorbed in other public agencies.

Work at Grand Coulee

A summary of WPA accomplishments shows that one fifth of the $47,000,000 spent in this State went into national defense. Not an air base, Army post, Naval station, camp or arsenal but is indebted to the WPA. This was where shovel work counted. An area of 600 acres, mostly jack pine and brush would turn into a smooth, drained, level airport under their grubbing and digging. They did an immense lot of construction work too. Miles of runways, lighting, markers, hangars and administration buildings are to their credit.

One of the big projects which remains as a monument to this employment relief agency is the Grand Coulee Reservoir, one of the largest WPA projects in the country. It meant the clearing of 54,000 acres and the razing of 11 towns to prepare for the lake stretching from the Dam to the Canadian border.

Another project vital to the Columbia power system was the clearing of strips through the forest and over the mountains for the great transmission lines from Bonneville and Grand Coulee, and clearing sites for substations. This meant clearing of snags, windfalls and old growth with more grubbing and leveling.

In the years before the WPA there was heavy destruction of salmon on their way to the spawning grounds through diversion into irrigation ditches. Neither farmers nor the State Department of Fisheries had sufficient funds to remedy this condition until it became possible to obtain the help of the WPA in installing fish screen barriers.

A unique contribution by this same labor was made in making possible the operation of four State canneries set up for WPA and relief families to process vegetables and fruits from their own gardens and surpluses from farms. The service has broadened into a permanent part of the State's social economy until today these canneries supply food for State-owned institutions and for school lunches and now include dehydration and meat processing.

Reports show that in their years of service WPA workers have prepared and served 29,000,000 school lunches and today are trained so that they could, in a disaster, operate community kitchens or care for evacuated groups.

On the feminine and cultural sides much has also been accomplished with large sewing projects and housekeeping aid projects in the compilation of the Guide for this State, in art projects, in valuable work in archives, vital statistics and assembling of historical data in Americanization work, adult education and nursery schools. Public library service in rural Washington has been immeasurably benefited through service in cataloguing, typing, indexing, filing and helping with bookmobile distribution.

'Bring Towels and Bed Linen' Possible Note to London Guests

LONDON (AP)—The ominous prediction that guests at hotels may have to carry along their own towels and possibly bed linens was made by H. C. Clarke, acting secretary of the Hotels and Restaurants Association of Great Britain.

It was based on Board of Trade refusal to allow hotels extra ration coupons to permit replacement of worn towels, and emphasized the tightening of restrictions on textile allotments to hotels.

"If we can't get replacements, there will be nothing for it but ask guests to bring their own towels," Mr. Clarke commented. "As stocks of bed linen decrease, people may also be asked to bring their own sheets."

Against this curtailment of civilian supplies of cotton goods, however, contrasted the report that planned production of such fabrics made good headway lately. Although most orders were placed through control agencies, there still was a dribbling of trade available for mechants with allocations.

Demand for cotton yarn was concentrated chiefly on American coarse numbers. Cloth output was maintained at recent high levels and deliveries were called satisfactory.

Exports of woolen and worsted fabrics in the six months ended Sept. 30 were reported at 33,400,000 square yards, compared with 60,300,000 in the previous six months.

Despite the decline in exports, however, the wool textiles industry was employed to the full extent of its labor supply, reports from Bradford said. The output was divided between war requirements and essential civilian goods for the home market.

Rayon makers also were working to the limit of their available labor force. Most of the trade had orders large enough to keep looms occupied had additional workers been found.

Taffeta calling for 100 denier yarn will be added to the range of "utility" cloth in a few weeks, it was reported. Government demand for lining materials continued fairly heavy, and larger weights of rayon yarns were being taken for tire cord manufacture.

'Christmas Party' at Gibraltar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 28—A star-studded "Christmas party," led by Edith Evans, John Gielgud, American Elizabeth Welch, and Canadian Beatrice Lillie, is entertaining the British garrison at Gibraltar within sight of the coast of North Africa.

This distinguished company is putting on a sort of variety show very different from the kind of entertainment usually associated with the names of Evans and Gielgud. Mr. Gielgud is giving extracts from Shakespeare and acting in sketches, Miss Evans is partnering Mr. Gielgud in Shakespeare scenes and presenting character recitations, while Miss Welch and Miss Lillie sing.

The company has been sent out by ENSA—Entertainment National Service Association—which has kept Gibraltar continuously supplied with theatrical entertainment during the whole of the last two years. But this is the first time it has had an opportunity to send any big names. ENSA players not only appear in the Theater Royal at Gibraltar, but also in camps on all parts of the Rock.

Ladies of ENSA parties are virtually the only women on the Rock nowadays, and are in great demand for darning socks.

Gibraltar is not expected to have a chance to enjoy its "Christmas party" long, as another set of players is already on the way to take over.

On his return to England Mr. Gielgud intends to make a revival of Congreves' "Love for Love" his next London production.

Mrs. Roosevelt to Bolivia?

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 28 (AP)—The newspaper La Razon reported yesterday that Luis Guachalla, Bolivian Ambassador to the United States, has been directed by his Government to invite Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to visit Bolivia.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada
(Continued)

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED
HELPERS AND LABORERS
—ALL CRAFTS
Apply to Master Mechanic, Charlestown Engine House off Austin Street, Charlestown, Mass.
No age limit.
BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTING service for firms and individuals without bookkeepers; systems installed and audited monthly; taxes. Write Box L-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG, experienced dairy hand desires place on progressive farm—preferably with Christian Scientist. A. B. BLEECHER, 3812 Avenue J, Brooklyn, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ORGANIST, Christian Scientist, 15 years' experience, desires position in Christian Science church; audition arranged or references. REA BUCKLEY, 8 Roberts Sq., Bar Harbor, Maine.

HOSIERY REPAIRING

HOSIERY REPAIRED 17c per stocking. All makes, any amount runs, also Nylons. ROSEWIN, 505 Fifth Ave., Suite 501, N. Y. C.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 8 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT Fountain Pen Repairing 1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3087

STORM WINDOWS

STORM WINDOWS Quality custom-built: we have increased our production facilities and can again make prompt delivery: Greater Boston only. Write or tel. for estimates. PARAMOUNT HOME IMPROVEMENT CORP., 40 Glen Avenue, Newton Centre, Mass. LAS 8007-8-9.

WANTED TO BUY

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING! I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, near 5th. N. Y. C. WI. 7-7960

Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 WEST 34TH ST. OPP. MACY'S. N. Y. C. CHICK. 4-4408.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EDGEMOOR MOTOR CO.
SALES Ford SERVICE
8301 WISCONSIN AVENUE
Wisconsin 1270

PLUYM'S
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
Coats, Suits and Furs
Made to order
Cloth and fur garments refitted, relined and cleaned. Fine ready-to-wear fur coats and scarfs, reasonably priced.
1734 Connecticut Ave. N. W. North 0632

R. C. FREAS
PLUMBING—HEATING—REPAIRING
REMODELING A SPECIALTY
Estimates gladly given
7906 Woodbury Drive, Silver Spring, Md. SL 4137

THE ORIENT 東園
CHINESE AND AMERICAN RESTAURANT
1715 Wisconsin Ave. Michigan 9547

J. B. SPUND'S MARKET INC.
Prime Meats
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Sea Food and Game
Flowers for all occasions.
3423-25 Connecticut Ave. WOodley 4400

Storm Sash By EISINGER
WI. 6300 BETHESDA, MD.
DISPLAY ROOMS, 6040 WIS. AVE.

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.
Send It to the Laundry

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Attractively furnished; quiet, warm; near Park, Radio City, church; all transportation. CO. 5-9350.

N. Y. C., 215 West 98th (12-A)—Large, single, light, airy, pleasant; semi-private bath; real home; business person. MO 2-2013.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—LARGE ROOM as single or double; for gentlemen; well heated; excellent twin beds. EMerson 0346.

OFFICE SPACE TO LET

OFFICE space in desirable location near South Station, 3rd floor front; elevator service, small storage space if desired; Box K-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

HELP WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—FINISHER FOR FURNITURE and pianos. Ratner's Piano Store, 736 13th St. N. W. RE 3499.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

JEAN BENNETT—TEACHERS' BUREAU Serving: colleges, private and public schools. 3 Conway St., Roslindale, Mass. Par 7634

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued)

JEWELRY
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
High Class Work at Right Prices
WARD JEWELRY CO.
J. W. Ward—Lucille Ward
707 13th Street N. W. Tel. EX. 8746

Fred C. Hays & Co., Inc.
FINE ARTS
Picture Framing
Pictures—Greeting Cards
1237 G Street, N. W. National 3269

Head's
of Connecticut Avenue
"Leading Coiffeur Stylists"
Permanent Waves Our Specialty
1623 Connecticut Ave., Decatur 5811-12
6844-A Wisconsin Ave., Oliver 1216-17

Maine

AUBURN

To Our Customers and Friends
A Happy and Progressive New Year
MECHANIC'S SAVINGS BANK
79 Main Street Auburn, Maine

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 6478

Phone 6422
JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS
FLINT & ROSS, Inc.
Architectural Engineers
Johns-Manville Home Insulation
Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors
86 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 7813

BOYD & NOYES, INC.
Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
Sterling by TOWLE
41 Hammond Street—Opposite City Hall

Distinctive Gowns for Every Occasion
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear
Barbizon Garments
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
Hats Hosiery Smart Accessories
25 Hammond St. Dial 2-0183

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

LEWISTON

Barnstone-Osgood Company
Quality Jewelers Since 1859
Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
Girard-Perregaux Watches,
Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling,
Hawkes & Libby Crystal
50 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

HOLLYWOOD BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive coiffures created by individualized shaping and waving.
363 Main Street Telephone 406

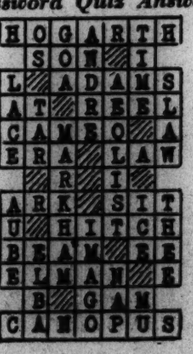
PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dependable Watches for Gifts
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

Harmon & Newcomb
Portland's Growing Men's Shop
FEATURING
Fashion Park Clothes

Crossword Quiz Answers



MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23653

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

The Best Gift of All
A United States WAR BOND
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.

APPRECIATION!
A New Year brightens, in which we will strive to more than ever merit the patronage of readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
CARTER BROS. CO.
Jewelers—Diamond Merchants
PORTLAND, MAINE

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941 COAL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471, Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
80 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

Candlewick Bedspreads in Artistic Colonial Designs
HARRY G. EMMONS

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kimball's Flowers
The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling 4530-W
Charles V. Kimball and Son
62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
452
PHONE or
453
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
89 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

GATE CITY CLEANING CO.
Clean Clothes
Add Smartness to Your Appearance
107 Hanover St.
Tel. 4475

Semi-Annual Sale
RED CROSS SHOES
$5.45
Regular Value $6.95
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Painting, Papering Decorating
EXTERIOR OR INTERIOR
It is for the good of all to have your inside jobs done in the winter while we have the help.
Herbert W. Paul
90 Bluffside Phone 7134

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Venetian Blinds Laundry
They can be cleaned at moderate prices.
Let us explain
Write us or phone 1903
We will call for them, take them down
Clean like new—put them up again.
MANCHESTER PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.
1128 ELM STREET

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Phone 6880

CRAFTSMAN
Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.
357 PINE STREET

NASHUA

AVARD'S
"Lad and Dad Store"
A Happy and Prosperous New Year
161 Main Street Tel. 64

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Extends to All
A Happy and Prosperous New Year
SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS REASONABLE PRICES
183 Main Street Tel. 272
On Route 3 to White Mts.

ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
January Clearance Sale on Coats
Just around the Corner from Main St.
81 West Pearl St. Tel. 489-W

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

RITCHIE, *Florist*
37-39 BROADWAY
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Flowers delivered to any part of United States or Canada
CHARLES S. RITCHIE, *Proprietor*

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St
Tel. 1870

Office Supplies

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE—ALEX. 0405
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Street

GAINES
Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1225 KING STREET ALEX 3583

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

Men's, Women's & Children's Clothing
Linens, China, Glassware, Toys
Household Furnishings
Millinery, Toilet Articles
Distinctive Merchandise to Please Family and Friends
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 30188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

West End Headquarters
For Official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
2922 West Cary Street

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

ROANOKE

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Delivery Service
108 Grandin Road Dial 2-3128

Rutrough's, Inc.
Fashions for Men
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3448

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 13 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

See us when you want fine shoe repairing
or have us embody our "Articulator" features to ensure comfort.
Hackett's
the Shoemakers
428 BANK ST. PHONE 2-4700

Heritage
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

PRODUCERS MILK

Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

E. R. FISHER Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear
Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
243-247 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

P. F. HOWE
Chartered Life Underwriter
All Lines of Insurance
Automobile, Fire, etc.
Sun Life Bldg. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES
New Address
209 Sparks Street

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone WI 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3882

$8 Capes and Short Jackets made from your own fur.
Restyling *Remodeling* *Reasonable*
FURRIER
MRS. RUNNING
307 INDIAN ROAD LL. 6098

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?
ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Try

Borden's

"GOLDEN CREST"

IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED

KI 6151

BREAD

Always Ask for

CANADA

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Season's Greetings

At this season of the year we would like to join your many friends in wishing you much happiness.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S

MORGAN'S

For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.

Ask for descriptive booklet

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop

Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty

Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED

Sherbrooke at Mountain MONTREAL

also Quebec. Toronto. Winnipeg

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter Chocolate Drink Eggs

DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP & SHOP

MEATS, GROCERIES

FRUITS, VEGETABLES

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

Use the Phone—We Deliver

OGILVY'S LABEL is your guarantee of quality and sound value

JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited

Established 1866

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY. VALUE. SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal Phone LAncaster 7438

Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

European Local Classified

(Continued)

DUPLICATING

NEAT accurate work at short notice. J. B. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3639.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, CHELSEA, 5 Ralston Street, S. W. 3.—Three reception, five bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc.; newly decorated; price £600; lease 9 years from March, 1943; ground rent £15 p. a. Apply Terminus 3750 or Box W-1677, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925

London, BARNES.—Home offered to lady paying guest, preferably someone in business. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

POST VACANT

London, BARNES.—Daily working housekeeper (exempt military service), whole or part time. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON.—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS, fitted H. & C. basins; quiet house, good position. Stannard, 3 Queensberry Place, S. W. 7. Tel. Ken. 1961.

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let; moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD. 6150. 49 York Street W 1

SUSSEX. HOVE, 12, Church Road—Large, refined, attractive furnished flatlet; use kitchen; suit couple. Tel. Hove 1920.

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 357, Oxford St., London, W. 1. MAYfair 5867.

ENGLAND

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of

Charles H. Baber LTD.

for

SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING

No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort

302-8 Regent Street, W. 1 Near Queens Hall

Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

GREGG & CO. LTD.

Electrical Engineers Hot Water and Gas Fitters Sheffield Cutlers

27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1 1196 SLOANE

247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3 9808 FLAXMAN

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD. Highgate Village. N.6 MOUNTVIEW 1874

Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green

Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD

The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS

8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180

169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184

26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed Valuations for All Purposes

SHIPPING Days STORING

Modern Home Furnishers

WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27 Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.--Streatham

DAVID ELLEY, LTD. *Ironmongers*

496, Streatham High Road Phone Pollards 4929

We still have good stocks of glass substitute at 7d. per sq. ft. Among the 1001 other articles stocked are "LOCKS, BOLTS, AND BARS"

Eire

DUBLIN

Lowest Cash Prices

At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery.

Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.

Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.

DUBLIN, Rathmines DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Switzers TRAVELLING and SPORTS GOODS

Extensive and thoroughly modern stocks. Moderate prices.

SWITZER & CO. LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel and Cement at HEITONS

13, Westmoreland Street.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 9d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has to obtain employment by individual effort. a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London. W. 2. PADdington 3389.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodeling specialty; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3884.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

OWI's Cartoon Campaign Touches on Transportation

"I used to be afraid the Government would requisition my car. Now I'm afraid they won't."

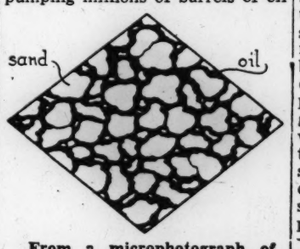
"Saves tires, and I get eight days to the gallon. . . ."

"That's the president of Acme Pianos. He's saving delivery truck tires."

Did You Ever Wonder

If the Continued Taking Out of Oil Is Likely to Cause Cave-ins?

H. G. B., of Boston, writes: "A few days ago a news item stated that a small section of town had fallen in where they had taken coal out of the ground. We are pumping millions of barrels of oil out of the ground. When is the earth going to fall in, to fill up the space previously occupied by the oil?"



From a microphotograph of oil-bearing sandstone, showing oil between the sand grains.

There is no likelihood that oil "mining" ever will be the cause of such cave-ins as may occasionally result from coal mining.

When coal is mined, the coal seams or strata once made up part of the solid structure of the earth's crust. In removing the coal, hollow tunnels and chambers are left, and where these are too close to the surface, or are inadequately supported, the roof might give way and cave in.

Oil, on the other hand, is a liquid and is found in underground rock and sand. Contrary to popular belief, oil does not occur in great pools or lakes. It occurs only in the tiny pores or spaces between the grains of the oil-bearing sandstone.

How, then, it may be asked, are gushers to be accounted for?

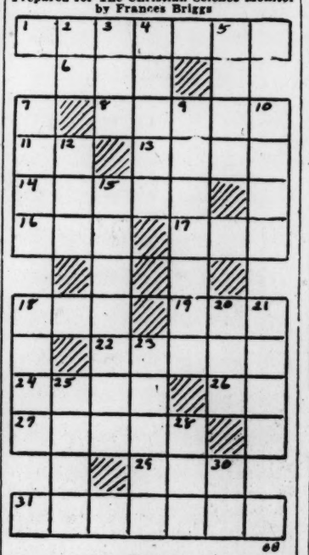
The strong flow of oil is the result of gas or water pressure underground. Porous oil-bearing sandstone is often found with natural gas above and salt water below. When such a "reservoir" of oil is sealed by domes of impervious rock, the pressure of the gas or water drives the oil out with considerable force when first tapped by the drill. It is impossible, however, to predict with any degree of certainty just how long such a gusher will continue to produce oil. It may show no sign of failing until, without warning, the flow of oil suddenly changes to hot salt water.

Since the oil does not exist in great open pools but occurs only within the pores of oil-bearing rock, removing the oil does not leave any hollow tunnels or chambers underground. Consequently, no cave-in danger is involved.

—W. P. Keasbey.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who has been called the "Moliere of painting"?
6—What is relationship of Sam Weller to Tony in "Pickwick Papers"?
8—Who was "Father of American Independence"?
11—Near.
13—A device for winding.
14—What is a gem cut in relief?
16—Epoch.
17—Legislative enactment is what?
18—In what State would you find the "Baden-Baden of America" (abbr.)?
19—To perch.
22—What is the connection between a portable implement and the source of draft?
24—What is bar of a balance, from ends of which the scales are suspended?
26—What ending denotes the object of an action?
27—What Russian violinist played in public from age of five?
28—Visit between whalers at sea is called what?
31—In Greek mythology, who was steersman of Menelaus?

Down

2—What is singular of "esar"?
3—What gazelle inhabits highest pastures of Tibetan plateaus?
4—What was name of a musical family of Offenbach?
5—Old man who holds scythe and water jar represents what?
7—What is reticella?
9—What do you call a pretender to inspiration?
10—Sliced cabbage served as a salad is what?
12—What is a thick, brownish black, oily substance obtained by distillation of wood, coal, peat, etc.?
15—Certain Millet painting was inspiration of poem by whom?
18—What is name of a French river which flows into Seine?
20—Frozen water.
21—What is objective case of "thou"?
23—What do you call an insect in its final adult state?
25—What was the place of Napoleon's first exile?
28—What is the downy covering of some plants?
29—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Let them that love him be as the sun when he goeth forth in his might.
—JUDGES 5:31

Daily Anecdote

The Political Showman

The story is told of a visit paid by a delegation from Kansas to Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

They were met by the President, whose coat and collar were off.

"Ah, gentlemen," he said, mopping his brow, "I'm delighted to see you. Dee-lighted. But I'm very busy putting in my hay just now. Come down to the barn and we'll talk things over while I work."

The delegation was agreeable, so the host and his visitors wended their way barnward. On reaching their destination, no hay was found waiting to be thrown into the mow.

"James!" shouted the President, calling to his hired man up in the loft, "where is all the hay?"

"I'm sorry, sir," admitted James, "but I just ain't had time to throw it back since you threw it up for yesterday's delegation."

Brevities

Detroit News: Another difficulty of walking down the street with a WAAC on one arm is that you look as if you were being arrested.

Milwaukee Journal: Small wonder they can build ships and bombers as they do, after years in the kitchen welding that immovable top on the Mason jar.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Berazi, Husni Bey (hōōs′-nē bā′ bā′-rā-zē′) — Prime Minister of Syria.

d'Argenlieu, Rear Admiral Thierry (tyĕ′-rē′ där′-zhän′-lyû′)—High Commissioner of Fighting France for the Pacific.

Dávila, José María (hō-sä′ mä-rē′-ä thä′-vē-lä) — Mexico's Minister to Brazil.

Kawabe, Lieut. Gen. Masakazu (mä-sä-kä-zōō kä-wä-bĕ — even accent) — Head of the Japanese forces in China.

Koli Point (kō′-lē) — Location on Guadalcanal Island.

Mussert, Anton (än′-tôn mûs′-ĕrt) — Dutch Nazi leader.

Oivi (ô-ē′-vē)—Location on New Guinea Island.

Vanier, Georges P. (zhôrzh vä′-nyā′) — Canada's Minister to the exiled United Nations governments in London.

Zeitzler, Gen. Kurt (kōōrt tsits′-lĕr)—New Chief of the German General Staff.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Akyab (äk′-yäb′) — A district and town of Lower Burma.

Lampedusa (läm′-pä-dōō′-zä) — Island between Malta and the Tunisian coast.

Misurata (mē′-sōō-rä′-tä) — Coast town of Libya.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hĕre, èvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

NEWS ITEM — MALTA — *American sailors here are learning the best way to make a hit with girl friends is with a hard-boiled egg or ham sandwich instead of a box of candy.*

WELL, IT'S STILL WHOLE
MALTA
I'LL TAKE THE ONE WITH THE HAM SANDWICH
CANDY
LOOK, GLADYS - A EGG!
WHY, PAUL! AREN'T YOU OUTDOING YOURSELF?
CHEEP CHEEP
OF ALL THE TRICKS! HE BRINGS A CHINA ONE
C.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Slow Improvement*

BY LE PELLEY

ARE YOU MAKING A NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION THIS YEAR?
OH, I'M WORKING ON IT
I'M NOT SURE THEY DO ANY GOOD! NOW I KNOW I MADE SOME LAST YEAR AND I CAN'T EVEN REMEMBER WHAT THEY WERE...
I NEVER HAVE THAT TROUBLE...
I HAVE TO MAKE MORE OR LESS THE SAME ONES EVERY YEAR!
TSK TSK...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*But I Suppose She Will Want to See How I Look*

BY RODGERS

Betty Anne gave me a Christmas present—a big pink ribbon!
Phew! What are my friends going to say when they see me wearing a thing like that?" I wondered—
"Here let me put it on, then you can run over and thank her," the Boss said—
"Couldn't I just run over and thank her?" I asked—
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Author Unknown*

BY THE HAGERS

"For one Matilda Drake by name. A telegram," said Ted, "just came."
Matilda took the wire from Ted, And, with a queer expression, read:
"'Tomorrow meet the train at three.' It isn't signed! Who can it be?"
Said I, "It's all so vague. I'd say Ann Onymous is on the way."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Testing Time

Food Administrator Wickard and Information Director Davis gave such a lucid exposition of the need for rationing and their combined effort was so reasonable it leaves little necessity for comment.

The United States, and its allies in the fight for rule by the people, are engaged in a deadly serious struggle. The resources weigh in the favor of the United Nations, but do so only if used intelligently. This applies not only to the steel of battle, but to food upon which an army moves, and which is at once the support of the workers at home, and the wholesome promise seen by the captive peoples.

Rationing is the best means for intelligently using available resources; the point system is the best plan of rationing yet devised. It is not an imposition; it is protection, and should be accepted in that light.

What we have said about wise use of material resources applies with equal force to moral resources. America faces a great testing time in the coming 30 days or so before the vast mechanics of rationing are ready for application. The temptation may come to make a grand tour of the stores, and we may depend upon it that self-justification will provide excuses. This is the foe that must be resisted.

It must be denied not only because an orgy of hoarding would sabotage the war effort, but because it would damage that individual sense of integrity and responsibility, that feeling of kindly mutual trust and joy in sharing which is the essence of democracy.

With a high sense of responsibility for the war effort held by each citizen, rationing can be fairly administered with a minimum of effort and with a maximum of good cheer. Without it, the bureaucracy would be boundless, the policing limitless.

These are the blunt facts that each American must bear in thought during the coming weeks. Because this issue of individual responsibility is so sharply drawn, and because so much in the way of the prosecution of the war and preservation of freedom depends upon a strengthening of American moral fibre, these weeks may prove to be the most critical of our times.

We believe events will show Americans have cause to be grateful that the magnitude of rationing prevented its being applied without notice, and that this opportunity for proving individual right to self-government was thus provided.

For French Unity

It is to be noted that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, United Nations commander in North Africa, did not appoint the successor to Admiral Darlan. Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud becomes French High Commissioner in Africa through election by the four highest French officials there, the Governors of Algiers, West Africa and Morocco, plus Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, formerly Secretary of Aviation in Vichy.

Quite possibly Gen. Charles de Gaulle and his Fighting French have some reservations about these electors, but they represent the most legitimate and official French authority in Africa. Moderate de Gaullists will probably recognize that French administration in Africa will be less injured than if the British and Americans had ignored the local governors and imposed a Fighting French leader as High Commissioner.

Moreover the Fighting French have repeatedly expressed their approval of General Giraud. Indeed, except for General de Gaulle himself, no Frenchman outside of France has more prestige or a clearer anti-Nazi record. General Giraud is no politician, and it will be necessary to protect the situation against Vichy-minded politicians who would use Allied power to consolidate their position in Africa. But most of the difficulty might be ironed out by a positive show of American friendliness to the Fighting French.

Tentative plans for a visit to the United States by General de Gaulle offer an excellent opportunity to express that friendliness. On their part the Fighting French can help to curb the spirit of factionalism which has so weakened French efforts both before and since 1940. At least until Africa is won, the main consideration should be not that a Frenchman is conservative or liberal but that he is bent on freeing France. General Giraud's selection should facilitate such an attitude.

Women Who Can Shoot

You may think you've seen everything—women in the Army, the Navy, the Coast Guard, the Ferry Service.

But unless you've seen the women at the Navy's lighter-than-air base at South Weymouth, Massachusetts, you haven't. Hang on to your hats.

There are twenty-five women at this base manning machine guns, riot guns and anti-aircraft weapons. They're on guard duty, replacing civilian guards and United States Marines.

They've been trained to man ack-ack and machine guns, and can fire riot guns accurately from the hip. They've been found as efficient as men in patrolling outposts and guarding the gates, and seem to weather the cold better than their predecessors.

This is no ordinary assignment. These women have been entrusted with a grave responsibility. They have been given a task which requires physical stamina and considerable courage, and one that might some day involve actual combat duty.

In England, women have proved themselves equal to such duty. They have seen action in the anti-aircraft units, have kept their heads in the thick of an air raid.

Compared to the hardships and danger faced by our men under arms, these behind-the-lines posts of women may not seem remarkable. The women themselves would be the last to argue that. Yet all this does indicate an increased confidence in the capabilities of women in war service, and there is daily evidence that they are proving themselves worthy of that trust.

Mobilization à la C. I. O.

The seven-point program offered Manpower Commissioner McNutt by the Congress of Industrial Organizations falls far short of being what it purports to be, namely a "program for fullest mobilization of manpower." At least four of the points are pointed more toward protection of labor and advancement of its power than toward forwarding war production.

The total emphasis leans simply towards making labor happier in general—hence more willing to work.

It is only fair to add that there is interest, and hope, in the fact that the C. I. O. spoke at all. It indicates an awareness on the part of C. I. O. leadership that their group must fit itself into the constellation of related forces that make up America, if it is to endure.

In its hurly-burly organizational stage the C. I. O. was compelled to concentrate so exclusively on such directly pertinent matters as higher wages and shorter hours that there was scant time for developing leadership to participate in high-level national policies.

However, there were some in the C. I. O. who saw the long-range need. At one time they were able to swing C. I. O. support from a strong labor candidate in a Massachusetts congressional race because the candidate was also an isolationist, thus placing national interest above organizational interest. The Ruether Plan disclosed many automobile workers to be ahead of some manufacturers in recognizing the need to push war production.

These items are on the credit side and are a factor in considering the present manpower proposals.

Three of these are good. One calls for correlation of the Federal agencies that order, schedule, and produce war goods. The machinery for this appears to be available. The second point requires use of all available manpower, including women and racial groups. That is coming, and should be accelerated. The third useful suggestion would enlarge the scope of the United States Employment Service and add labor participation in its operation.

But when it comes to lifting the 40-hour week to even a 48-hour week the C. I. O. is mum, apparently persisting in its mistaken view that the length of the work-week is purely a money matter, that factories can work as long as they like, just so they pay overtime wages. The C. I. O. fails to see, or appears to, that a longer work-week would not only reduce the cost of the war to taxpayers who, in the end, pay the overtime wages, but would also permit civilian industry to get along with fewer workers, releasing some to war work.

We should like to hear from the C. I. O., too, on the matter of certain union rules designed and adopted originally largely to spread employment, and which are curiously archaic in the light of today's production needs.

In these days of scarcity, says the Lady Next Door, folks are discovering that a steer has giblets, too.

The Bookshelf

Glory and Doom of the German Generals

Will the German generals turn against Hitler? Curt Riess says no, they will not. He tells us they have neither the power nor the stamina to do so; they have been caught in their own snares, and they who called Hitler will die through Hitler.

This is the thesis of THE SELF-BETRAYED (New York: Putnams. $3). According to the author, the Reichswehr was sponsor and teacher in the Nazi movement. In 1919 two Reichswehr captains, Franz Halder and Ernst Roehm, hired demobilized soldiers to spy on their ex-comrades and counter-act pacifistic ideas. One of those spies was Adolf Hitler.

When Hitler had proved his ability, he was given 60,000 marks from secret Reichswehr funds with which to purchase an obscure nationalistic weekly, The Völkischer Beobachter. When he decided that brute force was a more efficient way to deal with political opponents than discussion, Reichswehr officers supervised the training of the rowdies in brown shirts, the germ cell of the SA. When the financial needs increased in proportion to the growth of the Nazi party, it was again high ranking members of the Reichswehr who induced German industrialists to keep the movement going.

At any decisive moment in his career, the figures of prominent generals could be seen more or less clearly behind Hitler. Even in those rare cases in which the Reichswehr did not side openly or secretly with the Nazis, the military leaders refrained from supporting Hitler's adversaries. By their actions as well as by their occasional inactivity the German generals killed the German Republic.

They did not aim, though, at the establishment of an outright military dictatorship. Their goal was a state in which they would wield absolute power without bearing responsibility. This state was to be governed by a man of their own choosing, a man "capable of arousing the masses, free of moral inhibitions," and of course willing to serve as their tool. Or, as Colonel Walther Nicolai, head of the German Military Intelligence, put it: "We need a man who will stand in back of the civilian population with a gun."

They found this man in Hitler. But it happened that he was more capable and freer from moral inhibitions than they had bargained for. The tool became master.

Riess gives a dramatic account of this development. He draws brilliant sketches of the monocle-wearing Prussian Junkers in uniform, and acutely analyzes their caste consciousness, their views, and their scheming. He unearths a good deal of new material, particularly about Ludwig Beck, chief of the German General Staff, who resigned before the outbreak of the war.

Equally new and sensational is the author's report about an army revolt that was planned for July, 1935, and was to be led by the then General Gerd von Rundstedt, now Field Marshal and commander of the anti-invasion forces in northwestern Europe.

Unfortunately, Riess is sometimes led astray by his intention to thrill the reader. He quotes conversations verbatim which neither he nor any outsider could possibly have heard and which even might never have taken place.

On the whole, Curt Riess, who is South German by birth and a former correspondent of the Paris Soir, has made a thorough study of Prussian militarism. Yet, in reading the book, one ought to keep in mind that the scheming of the German generals was only one, not the only cause of Hitler's rise.

E. S. P.

Mirror of World Opinion

Alabama's People

Alabamians are slow to hate. Contrary to unfriendly and uninformed opinion, they do not hate the Negro. . . .

Alabama folks are good-humored and hospitable. They welcome strangers who come to live among them. Only they require that these love and laud the native mockingbird, the magnolia, the fig and the sugar cane, the incomparably soft November sunshine and purplish-blue sky at eventide.

No section of the country has a monopoly of good things and good people. Poison ivy grows beside luscious dewberries in woodlands everywhere. The statesman of no section displays wisdom with constancy; nor its editors expatiate always with logic; nor its people avoid bad grammar. . . .

With all our learned and cultured people, with all our thrifty and striving, with all our upright and just, we have among us too many individuals, too many groups, who are darkly ignorant and contented in their darkness, too many who are willing to feed forever upon government bounty, too many whose ethics and morals can be doubted. Preachments and propaganda will avail somewhat; more than this will have to be done before Alabama's general population will be lifted to a higher plane of knowledge and refinement, of prosperity and comfortable existence, of useful and responsible citizenship.

Alabama folks, in common with humankind everywhere, exhibit peculiarities and foster prejudices. But a stale country it would be if all sections of it were mere facsimiles of one model.—E. R. BARNES as quoted by *The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

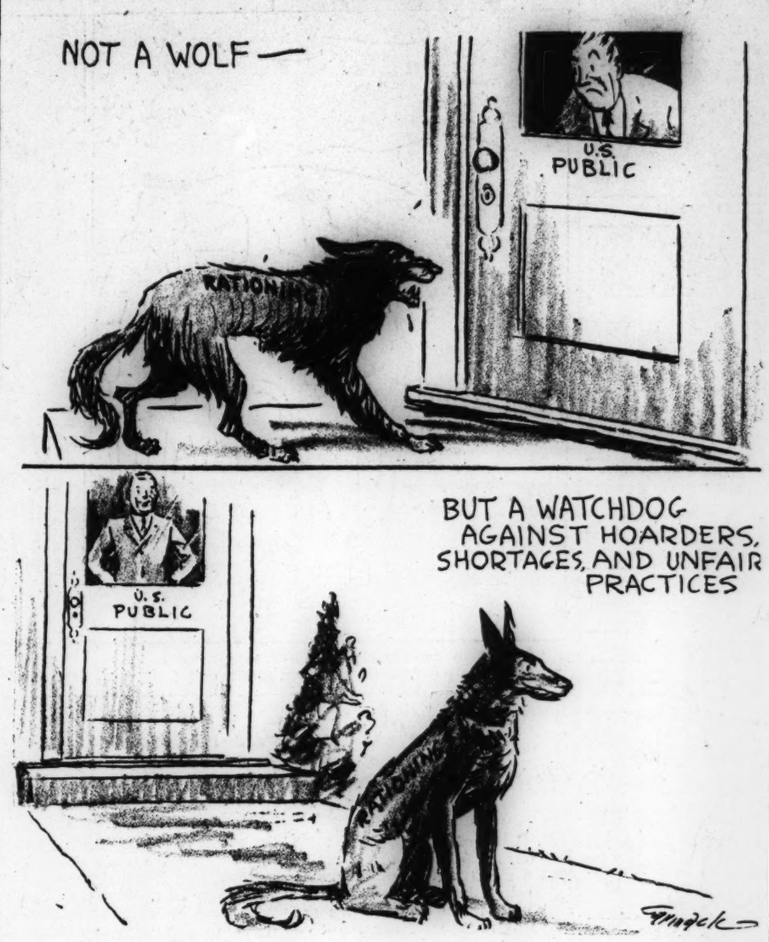
'Stop the Sale for Profit!'

[Physical] scientists have said that alcohol is a narcotic, a depressant and a protoplasmic poison. It is not beer, it is not whisky, it is not wine, it is not a cocktail, that is poison, it is the alcohol in them that is poison. . . .

Aren't we intelligent enough to know that the strength of a nation depends upon the individual citizens of that nation? Then why are we exploiting the weaknesses and frailties of our own flesh and blood Americans in this hour when strength, health, and self-discipline are so needed? . . . Stop sale of alcoholic beverages for profit.

Stop advertising for new consumers. Sell at cost and attempt through education and treatment to bring back to natural health and living all those who wish it.—*P. E. O. Record.*

The Visitor



Outdoing the White Knight

Whoever has followed Alice over the mantel and through the looking-glass, invisible witness of her adventures, will remember the inventiveness of the White Knight. As he confided to Alice, he was a great hand at inventing things and invented them best when standing on his head.

I have been thinking of the White Knight. In a newspaper I read there is a weekly report of patents new granted by the Patent Office; and some time ago an idle impulse led me to begin clipping the reports and putting them away in a drawer. Recently I looked them over.

Who but the White Knight would have thought of inventing a "bathing suit which can be taken off while wearing street clothes"? Yet here it is, Patent No. 2,258,502, to meet the need of bathers who "wear their bathing suits under their clothes to the beach. After taking a dip they put on their clothes on top of the suit. But it is uncomfortable to wear a wet bathing suit under the clothes." So it would seem, and the Patent Office endorses (though without trying it) the practicability of coming out of the sea, putting on your street clothes, taking off your bathing suit, and so home.

Patent No. 2,242,420 completes for lady bathers this convenient bathing suit by adding a "bathing cap for women provided with a wig made from moulded sheet rubber so that the bather appears to have a natural coiffeur." Her hat on her cap and a becoming costume over her bathing suit—and there she is, with no need of the bathing bag (this was invented some time ago) that can be blown up and used as an aquatic plaything when not transporting a bathing suit. The desirability of such a bathing suit hadn't occurred to the White Knight; but if it had, I am sure he would have stood on his head.

* * *

Time passes. Ever since primitive man advanced that far into civilization by abandoning the hunt and raising chickens at home some of those chickens have probably pecked feathers from others. It is a proclivity of some chickens as mysterious as the mischief-making proclivity of some humans. Down through the ages they have pecked and pecked, perhaps assuming in their chickenly way an inalienable right to peck as they please and so disregard the first principle of democracy in poultry yards or anywhere else; and not till now has Patent No. 2,247,546 offered a bill guard "to keep the chicken from pecking feathers from other chickens." Obviously, too, it is a wiser and easier economy to limit the power-to-peck of these aggressor chickens than to invent protective armor for the non-aggressive.

And even before he raised chickens primitive man fished; but not till now has any inventor offered fishermen Patent No. 2,237,370, "a fishing rod with built-in scale so that the fish can be directly weighed."

Truly the thingfulness of the world that Stevenson thought should make us all royally happy (as royalty was then credited with happiness) is an inexhaustible reservoir of invitations to inventors to stand on their heads. There is the hanging of the wash. The maid who Mother Goose still tells us was in the garden hanging out the clothes, when along came a blackbird, probably had one hand busy with some useful garment and the other hand *full of clothespins.* And along came the blackbird. She would have been better prepared for that emergency if she had a clothesline (Patent No. 2,245,729) "to which clothes can be attached without pins."

I can imagine a world of housewives welcoming such clotheslines without a thought of the incidental tragedy to the clothespin industry and all those men and women who help make clothespins. But I cannot imagine, not being the inventor, any man wishing to measure something or sharpen his lead pencil while he is combing his hair; if such there be Patent No. 2,245,469 provides a "comb, the back of which serves as a ruler and a knife-edge." Nor for most (except burglars) does there seem much use for Patent No. 2,240,596 for an "illuminated screwdriver to permit work in the dark."

But real need, personal and intimate, sometimes spurs genius. I think the inventor of Patent No. 2,245,917 uses a typewriter and, like me, he had often suspended thought to hunt here, there, and everywhere, yes, all over the room, for his round rubber eraser with a little brush on it. He has stopped that by inventing an extra key which "brings an eraser against the paper, then rubs it up and down to erase an error." That would be something more worth while to me than the built-in vacuum pump for electric razors (Patent No. 2,245,917) which "stands the hair erect for cutting." Like quills, as Shakespeare might add, upon a fretful porcupine.

* * *

And how often, too, have I suspended thought to thumb my well-thumbed desk dictionary! Somebody like me, but smarter, invented Patent No. 2,246,195, a "phonetic typewriter which types words according to their sound but writes them out correctly spelled." Presumably he must not say, as I saw recently credited to an American dialect, "There were thoity boids sitting on a coib-stone, eating woims and choiping"; otherwise no more thumbing. He just speaks pleasantly to his typewriter.

But enough is enough. The White Knight rides away singing—"and the tune's my own invention"—with the setting sun gleaming through his hair and shining on his armor. If he went to football games he would perhaps be thinking of Patent No. 2,245,312. This provides the football enthusiast with a "collapsible and portable shelter" and "set up on the bleacher seats it is said to give complete protection from the elements." But how about complete protection from other enthusiasts who are sitting behind?

RALPH BERGENGREN

Our Readers Say—

"Most Informative"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am an Australian here in training at Calgary. Since being here I have been reading The Christian Science Monitor regularly in the Y. M. C. A. reading room on this station, and I must say it is about the most outstanding and informative newspaper I've ever read, and I made it my business to read quite a few overseas papers back home.

Calgary, Alberta — A. G. SLAVICH

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

The Rains Come to Kairouan

By M. D. Gieberich

"The French, making a drive from Algeria, have reached Kairouan," the radio announced to a listening world on a cold December morning.

Kairouan, for a marching army, is not far to the south of Tunis and separated from it by barren wastes, unfriendly to the tender padded feet of camels and to vagrant Bedouins whose rug-covered tents are scarcely distinguishable from the ground about them. These tents, singly or in clusters, are the only habitations along the route from Tunis to the "Holy City."

Once at Kairouan the picture changes. Aside from a modern hotel outside the walls of the native town and a town hall with *Poste et Télégraphe,* Kairouan is predominantly Arab. And not the Arab I had been accustomed to meet in Tunis, the suave, courteous merchants of the souks, conversant with Paris, and speaking the language of France with the accent of Grenoble or the Sorbonne. Here was an Arab equally courteous and dignified, but aloof, an Arab who looks upon the stranger with something more than indifference, something which eliminates him from the landscape and leaves him with the feeling of an interloper.

* * *

Habitually Kairouan is domed by a cloudless sky, violet blue by day and blue violet by night. I had been a week in Kairouan when incredibly the sky lost its rare, pelucid hue to become a pale gray blue. The proprietor of the Grand Hotel de France shook his head and prophesied rain. The porter echoed the prophecy and by evening the rain came. Not a thin spray from a sky still blue but sheets which flooded the streets.

The following morning saw no letup in the deluge and it was with difficulty that I waded to the café which is the rendezvous of Kairouan's prominent citizens. Instead of being politely ignored, I was greeted by smiles and exclamations: Had I ever seen in America so torrential a downpour? Not for years had it rained here like this!

I took my place on the broad seat which runs along the back and side walls; there is no wall between the café and the street it faces. The floor space, filled with small iron tables and chairs, like the bench, is covered with strips of matting. Strewn over it are the red and yellow leather *babouche* which have been removed by their wearers.

In spite of the storm the place is crowded by consumers of sweet, minted tea and coffee honey-thick and honey-sugared. As I look at the men at the tables and those seated cross-legged against the walls, they become a part of the painted walls and furnish the human element which in accordance with the Moslem belief must be omitted in all forms of decorative art.

With the phenomenon of a flood to wash away the reserve which had met my previous advances, I asked my host of the moment about the paintings. Had they been done long ago, or was it merely smoke and exposure that had given them their exquisite patina?

He told me that well over a hundred years ago a painter had come from Constantinople on a pilgrimage to Kairouan. His name is unknown.

Against a background the color and gloss of ancient leather, his minarets and domes of Constantinople still glow with the harmony and jewel-like quality of a Persian miniature. There are lions with beards rivaling the symbolic sun of Louis XIV and, swimming, blooming and flying among them, fantastic fish, flowers and birds.

* * *

Days go by and the rain continues, the streets are canals and the branches of the pepper trees hang like drenched fringe. There is no use to wait for clearing skies to visit the miracle of lace in stone which is the Great Mosque of Kairouan.

Once more I wade knee-deep in water to my destination. The orange trees about the fountain in the outer court are reflected in its flooded surface. Inside, the forest of a thousand marble columns—spoils of ruined Carthage—lift flowered carvings to the lofty ceiling of the vast, windowless edifice. From the minaret the muezzin's call is punctuated by the steady fall of rain.

If a hasty tempered Dey of Algeria had not struck a French envoy with a fly brush of peacock feathers a little more than a century ago, the mosque of Kairouan might never have been an historic monument open to the infidel, and American and English troops might not be marching today to meet the Axis forces in a country which belongs to neither. It is heavy going and slow, for the flood rains have come again to Kairouan and to all Tunisia.

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